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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

NOV 19 1924

1906

Wood's
High Grade
Seeds,

AND
GUIDE FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.



WOOD'S
PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VA.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money. Money can be safely sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

Quick Freight Shipments. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having their orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Seeds by Express. By special agreement, the express companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

Seeds by Mail, Postage Paid. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in large quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 10 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued, in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

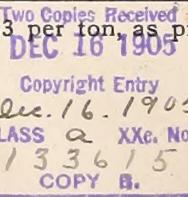
About Warranting Seeds. While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter connected with the seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this Catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

BEDDING AND FLOWERING PLANTS

We can supply bedding and flowering plants as per the list given below, for shipment in April, May and June. Prices named are for delivery at our stores or to the express company at Richmond. Half dozen plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates. **We do not send flowering plants by mail.**

| | Each | Doz. | | Each | Doz. |
|---|--------|--------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| Abutilon..... | \$0 10 | \$1 00 | Heliotropes, Purple or White..... | \$0 10 | \$1 00 |
| Ageratum, White and Blue..... | 07 | 60 | Hibiscus..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Alternanthera, Red and Yellow..... | 07 | 60 | Hollyhock..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Alyssum, Single and Double..... | 07 | 60 | Hydrangea..... | 25 | 2 50 |
| Ampelopsis..... | 15 | 1 50 | Ivy, Boston (Ampelopsis)..... | 15 | 1 50 |
| Artillery Plant..... | 07 | 60 | Ivy, English (hardy)..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Asparagus plumosus..... | 10 | 1 00 | Ivy, German or Parlor..... | 07 | 60 |
| Asparagus Sprengeri..... | 10 | 1 00 | Jasmine, Grand Duke or Cape Jessamine..... | 15 | 1 50 |
| Aster..... | 07 | 60 | Lantanas..... | 07 | 60 |
| Begonia (six varieties), Assorted..... | 10 | 1 00 | Lemon Verbena..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Candytuft..... | 07 | 60 | Mignonette..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Carnation..... | 10 | 1 00 | Moon Vine..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Chrysanthemum..... | 10 | 1 00 | Nasturtiums, Dwarf and Tall..... | 07 | 60 |
| Cigar Plant..... | 07 | 60 | Orange, Otaheite..... | 15 | 1 50 |
| Citronalis..... | 10 | 1 00 | Peonies..... | 25 | 2 50 |
| Coleus..... | 10 | 60 | Pansy..... | 07 | 60 |
| Daisy, English..... | 10 | 75 | Petunias, Double and Single..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Dracæna indivisa..... | 15 | 1 50 | Plumbago, Blue and White..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Dusty Miller..... | 07 | 60 | Primrose..... | 15 | 1 50 |
| Fern, Boston..... | 15 | 1 50 | Rubber Plant (Ficus)..... | 25 cts. to \$1 each.. | |
| Fern, Piersonii..... | 15 | 1 50 | Roses. See page 43 for list and prices. | | |
| Fuchsias, Assorted..... | 10 | 1 00 | Salvia..... | 07 | 60 |
| Geraniums, Double and Single..... | 10 | 1 00 | Verbena..... | 07 | 60 |
| Geraniums, Apple..... | 15 | 1 50 | Vinca..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Geraniums, Ivy..... | 10 | 1 00 | Violet, Double and Single..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Geraniums, Sweet-scented Varieties..... | 10 | 1 00 | Wandering Jew (Tradescantia) | 07 | 60 |

CORRECTION. Price of Mapes' Tobacco Manure is \$36 per ton, instead of \$33 per ton, as printed on page 82 of this Catalogue. This latter price was printed in error.



In Memoriam

TIMOTHY WARD WOOD

Born at Derby, England, January 2, 1840

Died at "Oaklands," Forest Hill Park, November 12, 1905

In the above, we announce with great sorrow the death of the respected head of our business firm, who departed this life on the 12th of November last. It may be unusual to find such announcements in a business catalogue; but his sons, and those who have been so long associated with him in business, who have grown up under his wise and efficient guidance, with affectionate remembrance for his memory, have thought that a short sketch of his life would be of interest, not only to the wide circle to whom he had become known by personal contact, but also to that wider circle to whom a long and honorable business course has given his name a familiar and trusted reputation.

Mr. Wood was born in England, in the city of Derby, January 2, 1840. While a very young man he entered into business in Newark, England, the death of his father having laid on him the responsibilities of business at an early age. While reasonably successful in his business undertakings there, he deemed that this country presented a wider field for enterprise, and in 1873 came to Virginia and located near Richmond, engaging in farming. After several years' experience in farming, Mr. Wood decided to re-embark in the seed business, in which he had had considerable previous experience in England. This, together with the experience and knowledge gained in his practical farming operations, enabled him to start the business here under the most favorable auspices for success. His sons were associated with him in this enterprise from the start, and having been thoroughly identified with the business from its small beginning to its present extensive developments, have assisted in building up a business known over the whole country. Although the strength of effort was made principally to cater to the wants and requirements of the southern states, yet the highly honorable methods of business have extended the firm's reputation to foreign lands, and many business contracts have come from across the sea.

Besides the seed business, there were several other directions in which Mr. Wood's spirit of enterprise found exercise. He was honored by being elected to the presidency of the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange; also to the presidency of the American Seed Trade Association. He has also, for a number of years, been prominently identified with the Implement Company, of which he was president, and in which he owned a controlling interest, and he gave it his personal supervision to the last.

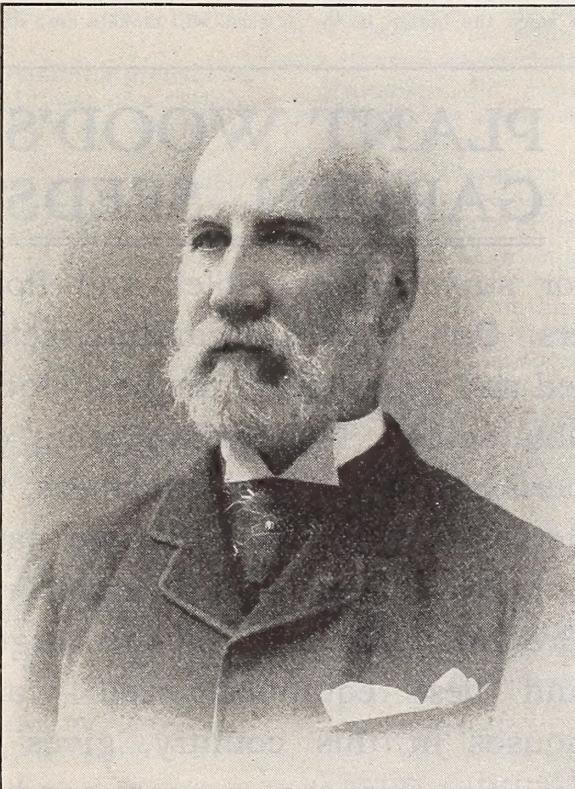
He was at all times in close touch with the horticultural and agricultural interests of this section, his various enterprises bringing him into more or less intimate relations with all classes of agriculturists.

For some time previous to his last illness, Mr. Wood's health had not been so good; yet his active habits had concealed much of trouble which had been more real than apparent; but in expectation of an extended period of rest, which he hoped would restore his wonted vigor, he made a visit to Europe in June last. The result, however, was not so beneficial as he anticipated, and he returned earlier than he expected, and reached Richmond in September, very little better. From this time his health was only intermittently improved, until about the middle of October, when he became seriously worse, and succumbed to his illness on November 12, as noted above.

While Mr. Wood was most successful in his business undertakings, he was by no means so engrossed in them that he could not take delight in the more gentle pursuits of life. His home at Forest Hill, "Oaklands," with its greenhouse and flower beds, to which he largely gave his personal attention, was a delight to visit, and his works of charity were even more beautiful. He took much interest in the Virginia Home for incurables, the Sheltering Arms Hospital, and other charities of the city, the sick in which institutions will miss his frequent and genial visits. He was a member of St. James Episcopal Church. In public matters, though he never held office, his was no silent voice when public affairs seemed to ask for outspoken decision. He held strong opinions on most subjects, and he did not hesitate to express them in furtherance of any good end.

His three sons were duly trained in the same line of business he had pursued. Two of them, Henry W. and William P. Wood, are at the head of the business, and, with Mr. Thomas Whittet, now constitute the firm of T. W. Wood & Sons, which, with the assistance of capable and experienced employees who have been with the house for years—some of them almost from its very beginning—will continue the business upon the same high plane that has ever characterized it.

Letters have come from all over this country, from personal friends and business acquaintances, expressing their sympathy and high appreciation of Mr. Wood's sterling character and reputation; and to all of these the firm of T. W. Wood & Sons desires to return their sincere thanks.



CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS

What to plant and when to plant for each month in the year

Applies to sections same climate as middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance, Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in spring and two weeks later in the fall

JANUARY Prepare hotbeds and sow in same early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top-dress asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hotbeds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the farm.—Top-dress grass and clover fields or fall-sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

FEBRUARY Sow in hotbeds or coldframes early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hotbeds sow egg-plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in the open ground early peas, spring kale, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, horse-radish roots and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hotbeds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and toward end of month grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

MARCH This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden peas in varieties for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, etc. Under glass sow tomato, pepper and eggplant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions and lettuce plants from hotbeds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Plant out asparagus roots. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass seed.

For the farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover seed, grass seeds of all sorts, tobacco seed. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in the open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel-wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so, should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, and after the middle of the month the half-hardy kinds can also be sown, and dahlia, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow mangel-wurzels for stock; plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

MAY Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn and tomatoes of all kinds. Plant Black-eye peas, Lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin seed. Late cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out plants of tomato, pepper and strawberry.

For the farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel-wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow-peas, soja, navy and tree beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

JUNE Set out cabbage, tomato, eggplant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, likewise late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and snap and pole beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the farm.—Sow the millets, cow-peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans and plant late corn. Mangel-wurzel beets can yet be sown.

JULY Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage plants for winter use, likewise celery plants. This is the best month to sow rutabagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the farm.—Sow German or Hungarian millet for hay or fodder; likewise corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans, black, Black-eye and Whippoorwill and other varieties of cow-peas. Sow Crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

AUGUST Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Trim off the tops of celery before planting if the plants are large. Sow Wood's cabbage lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow spinach, kale, turnip and rutabaga seed.

For the farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetch and rape, and toward the end of the month grass and clover seeds can be safely put in.

SEPTEMBER Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbages late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad and kale. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted toward the end of the month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn. Set out strawberry plants.

For the farm.—Sow Crimson clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter or sand vetch. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

OCTOBER Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach and lettuce. Toward the end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in coldframes for spring plants. Strawberry plants set out this month will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring. Plant asparagus roots.

For the farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops, send for the same at once.

NOVEMBER Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in coldframes. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus roots. Lawn grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of flowering bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Plant hardy roses, and set out fruit trees and small fruits.

For the farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas.

DECEMBER Cabbage and lettuce can be sown toward the end of the month in hotbeds or coldframes, and beets, radishes and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hotbeds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

About Vegetable Crops

WHICH CAN BE GROWN TO ADVANTAGE AND PROFIT

The information given below calls attention to points of value in different crops, with hints as to what crops are likely to prove most profitable to grow or are best adapted to different purposes; which information we trust will prove valuable.

Jerusalem Artichokes will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land, making a most healthy hog and cattle feed. The tops are also valuable for feed.

The Green Globe Artichoke is a vegetable well worth experimenting with by our truckers and gardeners. It succeeds well in the South, but is not hardy in the North.

Asparagus, once established, will, with proper care, last for twenty years; the first outlay therefore brings a continuous source of income.

Snap Beans usually prove profitable, both to gardeners and truckers. The white-seeded varieties will often yield a larger crop of dried beans than the White Navy Beans, making a desirable crop to grow for shelled beans for winter use, even though they should not sell well as snap beans.

Lima Beans can not only be grown to sell green, but also for dried beans for winter use. They make a satisfactory crop.

Beets are largely used, both early and late, for late crop seedings are made in June and July. Mangel or stock beets are the most nutritious cattle food grown. Every farmer should grow a liberal supply.

Late or Winter Cabbage can be successfully grown and marketed by farmers, as well as truckers. In case of a glut on the market, cabbage makes a very satisfactory hog and cattle food.

Carrots as a winter vegetable are nearly always in profitable demand. They are also most useful for stock feed. For this purpose the White Belgian is the best to grow. A variety of winter feed is most desirable for cattle to be kept in the best condition.

Cauliflowers are being successfully grown in some parts of the South. There is no reason why they should not be successfully and profitably grown as a late fall and early spring crop.

Celery is also in demand at high prices. A great many farmers and gardeners have land well adapted to celery. On soils which retain moisture, or where there are facilities for watering, this crop should pay well.

Cucumbers have in the past two or three years been advantageously grown, both for pickling and shipping. The pickling of cucumbers is a very simple process, and they can be very easily put up for sale in local markets by farmers and gardeners with very little trouble.

Garden Corn.—In roasting-ear corns, the varieties which have proved best for market in the South are our Truckers' Favorite and the Adams varieties. The growing of roasting-ear corn, to come in late in the season, has hitherto proved very profitable to gardeners and truckers.

Eggplant succeeds to the very best advantage all through the South, and makes a most delicious vegetable.

Special information in regard to Field Seeds will be found under the heading of Farm Seeds, in the back part of the Catalogue.

We shall take pleasure in answering any inquiries from our customers at any time in regard to seeds; and, to parties who desire to purchase large quantities, we will take pleasure in quoting special prices on request.

ENCOURAGE GOOD HEALTH BY THE FREE USE OF VEGETABLES

Nearly every vegetable furnishes some constituent required by the system, that is otherwise not easily obtained except as a medicine.

Asparagus assists in the cure of kidney disorders.

Beets and potatoes will add fat to the body.

Carrots are excellent for indigestion.

Garlic and leeks stimulate the circulation.

Lettuce is a remedy for insomnia.

Lettuce, onions and celery are tonics for the nerves.

Onions are a germicide and also prevent malarial fever.

Parsley assists good digestion. It is a boon to the dyspeptic.

Parsnips are two to one ahead of Hood's or any other sarsaparilla.

Peas and beans are most nutritious and are flesh-formers.

Spinach has the same effect on the system as "blue pills."

It is a kidney cure.

Tomatoes will stimulate the torpid liver.

Water cress braces up the system.

The liberal use of seasonable vegetables as they come in throughout the year will save doctors' bills and do more to keep the family in good health and good spirits than a well-filled medicine chest.

BACTERIA, or NITROGEN CULTURES

In cataloguing these cultures last year for the first time, we stated that remarkable results had been achieved from their use in a great many instances, but recommended them only in an experimental way. The results the past season have fully borne us out in this recommendation. While we have had some customers who have reported that they could see very little or even no results from the use of the cultures, we have many favorable reports, some of them showing very remarkable results from the cultures. We are thoroughly convinced that their use will in a great many instances materially increase the yield of crops where they are used. In some cases, however, where the bacteria for the particular crop exist in the soil in sufficient quantity, the use of the bacteria cultures will probably not give any perceptible results.

SEEDS INOCULATED WITH BACTERIA CULTURES

For the coming season we have made arrangements not only to supply the Cultures to parties who desire to do their own inoculating, but we have also made arrangements to furnish the seeds already inoculated; and, in addition to furnishing inoculated seeds of leguminous field crops, we also supply inoculated garden peas and snap beans. We shall have in stock all through this season inoculated seeds of the following varieties, which we will supply at prices named:

INOCULATED PEAS

| | Qt. | Pk. | Bus. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Alaska | \$0 30 | \$1 25 | \$4 00 | |
| First and Best | 25 | 1 00 | 3 25 | |
| Philadelphia Extra-Early | 25 | 1 00 | 3 25 | |
| Wood's Lightning Excelsior | 30 | 1 10 | 3 50 | |
| Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early | 30 | 1 25 | 3 75 | |
| Eclipse, or Surprise | 30 | 1 50 | 5 25 | |
| McLean's Little Gem | 30 | 1 65 | 6 25 | |
| Horsford's Market-Garden | 30 | 1 25 | 4 25 | |
| Champion of England | 30 | 1 25 | 4 25 | |

INOCULATED SNAP BEANS

| | | | | |
|--|----|------|------|--|
| Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine | 30 | 1 50 | 5 25 | |
| Extra-Early Refugee | 30 | 1 40 | 5 00 | |
| Currie's Rust-proof Wax | 35 | 1 75 | 6 25 | |
| Dwarf Golden Wax | 40 | 2 00 | 7 25 | |

INOCULATED POLE, or CORN-FIELD SNAP BEANS

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------|------|--|
| Kentucky Wonder | 35 | 1 75 | 6 50 | |
| Lazy Wife | 35 | 1 50 | 6 00 | |
| Golden Cluster Wax | 35 | 1 85 | 6 50 | |

INOCULATED LIMA BEANS

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|------|------|--|
| Wood's Prolific Bush Lima | 40 | 1 85 | 6 50 | |
| Wood's Improved Pole Lima | 40 | 1 85 | 6 50 | |

Some of our truckers and private gardeners report very remarkable increases where inoculated seeds of Peas and Beans have been used, and we recommend extensive trials of these inoculated seeds, especially by the side of similar varieties un-

inoculated. All these seeds are inoculated under our own supervision, by a competent agricultural chemist, who has made the inoculated Bacteria Cultures a special study. The price fixed for the inoculation of these seeds makes the cost to the grower very much less than if he undertakes to purchase the Cultures and do the inoculating himself; and, at the same time, our facilities for doing this work enable us to do it in a much more thorough and effective manner than it can possibly be done by those inexperienced in inoculating.

Specimen plants of Alfalfa taken from field part inoculated and part uninoculated. The gain where the field was inoculated was over 500 per cent.

BACTERIA CULTURES IN PACKAGES

To those who desire to inoculate the seeds themselves, however, we can supply the Bacteria Cultures for the different crops at prices named, as follows:

Trial packages, 50 cts.; one-acre package, \$1.50; five-acre package, \$5. Prices on larger quantities quoted on request.

When ordering, state what particular crop you desire to inoculate.

We can supply the Bacteria Cultures for the following crops: Alfalfa, or Lucerne.

All the Clovers, including the Red, Mammoth or Sapling, White, Alsike, Crimson and Burr.

Cow-Peas, including all varieties, such as Black, Clay, Whippoorwill, Blackeye, etc.

Garden Peas and Garden Beans, including Green-podded, Wax-podded, Lima, Navy or Pea Beans, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetches, Peanuts, Field Peas.

TRIAL GARDEN PACKAGES

We can also furnish the Cultures for Garden Beans, and Peas and Sweet Peas, in trial packages for inoculating small quantities of seeds at 25 cts. per package. Full directions for inoculating with every package.

Inoculated Seeds of Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow-Peas and other Leguminous Field Crops

See page 68 of this catalogue for prices and full information.

Letters from customers giving their experience with seeds inoculated with Bacteria, or Nitrogen Cultures:

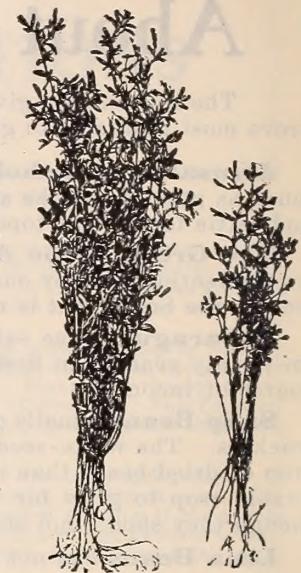
LETTERS ABOUT BEANS AND PEAS

I used the Culture on my garden peas, snaps, blackeye peas and sweet peas, leaving a small quantity of seed of each variety without it. In early maturing and increase of both vegetation and yield of crop there was a marked advance in those peas on which the Culture was used. I believe it nearly doubles the yield of a crop. I have also used it on cow-peas sown on a three-acre lot, and mark the most beneficial results.—(MISS) ELIZABETH R. PRESTON COCKE, Chesterfield Co., Va., July 10, 1905.

I used Culture as directed, and never had such fine peas, or such an abundance of them.—MRS. H. S. TURNER, Loudoun Co., Va., June 14, 1905.



Characteristic formation showing the root and nodules on leguminous crops which collect the free nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, thus making better crops and the land more productive, and leaving the ground richer and better for the next year's crop.



BACTERIA, or NITROGEN CULTURES, continued

LETTERS ABOUT BEANS AND PEAS, continued

I am well pleased with the results obtained from the Culture in growing beans. The beans did excellently, and you could see the difference so plainly that it was easy to distinguish the first row on which it was used. I shall try it more extensively another year.—S. E. HENDRY, Charleston Co., S. C., June 27, 1905.

LETTERS ABOUT ALFALFA

My experience with Alfalfa is much in favor of the inoculated seed. While the Alfalfa from inoculated seed now stands about 8 inches high, with a dark green color, the Alfalfa from the uninoculated is only about 4 or 5 inches high, with a pale green color.—MARTIN HALL, Accomac Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1905.

I ordered 60 lbs. of Alfalfa from you this year, 20 lbs. inoculated and 40 lbs. uninoculated, but which I afterwards inoculated myself. It is now looking splendid, and is the talk of the neighborhood. I will say, further, that I bought uninoculated seed two years ago, and made a failure in getting a good stand. I sowed my seed August 29, and, notwithstanding a long dry spell since then, it is about 6 inches high now.—SAMUEL FORRER, Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1905.

On the 17th of August I sowed the inoculated Alfalfa seed, and today the plants are about 8 inches high and have a good, rich color. Two years ago I tried uninoculated seed on the same land; they came up, but looked sickly, lingered through the winter and died in the spring.—J. A. YATES, JR., Halifax Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1905.

I sowed a small patch of the inoculated Alfalfa. It has come up and made a splendid growth so far. Several years ago we sowed some that was not inoculated, and it never amounted to anything; scarcely any came up at all. Next fall we calculate to sow quite a large piece of the inoculated seed.—J. W. MAKELY, Fairfax Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1905.

The Hollybrook Early Soja is, in our opinion, destined to supersede the Mammoth Yellow Soja, not only in this section, but all through the North and West. It is from two to three weeks earlier in maturity, makes a larger growth of foliage, and equally as large a yield of beans, if not larger. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Our experience with this Hollybrook Soja Bean, sown both for the bean crop and for forage, has been most satisfactory. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop, than cow-peas. When sown for forage, Soja Beans should be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre; but, when planted for beans, they should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and at the rate of about a peck to the acre. The early maturity of the Hollybrook Early Soja will unquestionably add to the popularity of this crop.

These Soja Beans are also most admirably adapted for growing with corn for ensilage. On account of its early maturity, and its sure and large yields, even on poor land, the Hollybrook Early Soja is bound to be most popular wherever grown, and it will pay farmers everywhere to get in stock of these Beans as soon as possible, as the seed is sure to be in great demand wherever it is grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$2.50.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to the Hollybrook Early Soja:

I am more than pleased with the Hollybrook Early Soja Beans. Though neither ground nor seed had been inoculated, I made a fine crop. Never saw such a showing of grain to the stalk, and I find my stock are going for it eagerly. I am going to sow more extensively the next year. I think they will take the place, to a large extent, of peas; they stand up better and seem to be richer.—N. E. SCALES, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1905.

No variety of the twenty and more Soja Beans I have grown has equaled the Hollybrook in yield of forage or grain. It is particularly productive on worn, sandy soil, as compared with other Sojas, and I prefer it to any I have grown since I began to appreciate this valuable southern field crop, some ten or twelve years ago.—(PROF.) C. L. NEWMAN, Washington Co., Ark., Nov. 16, 1904.

ABOUT CRIMSON CLOVER AND VETCH

Both the Crimson Clover and Vetch are doing nicely. We sowed only the inoculated, have a good stand, and the young plants appear to be healthy and growing vigorously.—CRAIG COFIELD, Fulton Co., Ga., Oct. 23, 1905.

I have a good stand where I have sown the inoculated Crimson Clover.—D. C. LAMPKIN, Russell Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1905.

I used some few Crimson Clover seed, both inoculated and uninoculated, and though the seed not inoculated was sown on very good land, the inoculated seed sown on poorer land is looking equally well, and I am so far very favorably impressed with it.—H. O. HOWARD, Gloucester Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1905.

ABOUT RED CLOVER

My inoculated Red Clover is fully three times as large, at this time of the season, as that uninoculated, though this has been an awfully hard fall on all Clovers, and all stands have been reduced fully one-half on account of the exceedingly dry weather. I expect to resow all in February. I am strictly a convert to inoculation. I sowed the Clover on as poor red land as you ever saw.—GEO. M. PHIFER, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1905.

ABOUT COW-PeAS

On swamp or dark heavy land Bacteria Culture on Cow-Peas will pay a handsome profit. Where I used it this year it made about four times the amount that grew where there was no Bacteria Culture used. I strongly recommend it for this class of land.—L. M. TUTEN, Beaufort Co., N. C., Nov. 3, 1905.

Hollybrook Early Soja Beans

PHOTOGRAPH OF FIELD OF
HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJAS
GROWING ON OUR
HOLLYBROOK FARM



Awards of Prizes for best Mangel Wurzel Roots Grown in 1905 from Our Seed

FIRST PRIZE. \$10, awarded to William Lenher, Fair Oaks, Va., root weighing 20 pounds, 9 ounces.

SECOND PRIZE, \$5, awarded to R. W. Clark, R. F. D. No. 6, Richmond, Va., root weighing 17 pounds, 4 ounces.

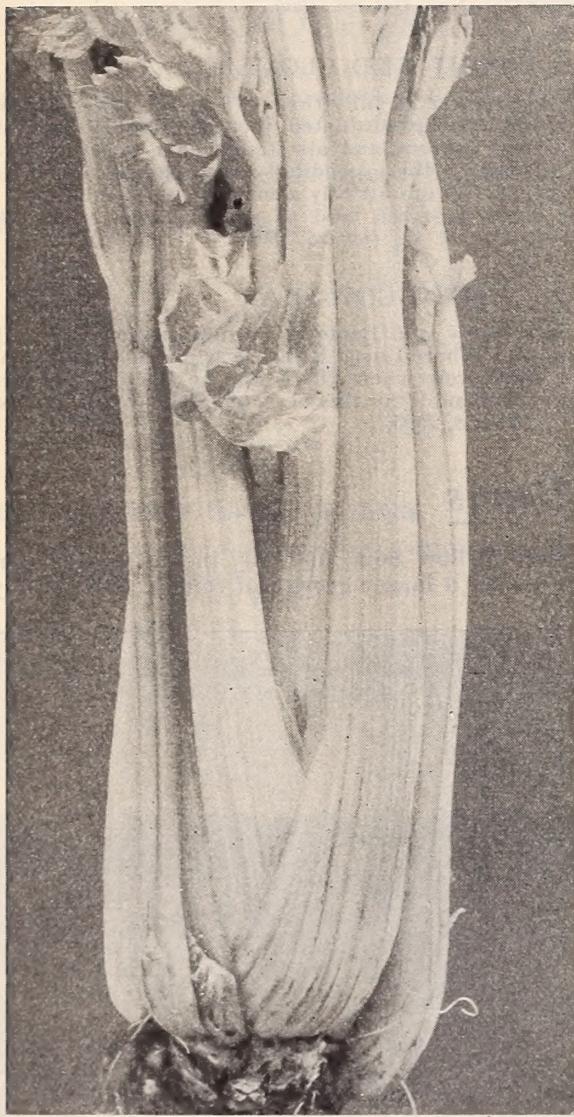
THIRD PRIZE, \$2.50, awarded to J. A. Campbell, Fort Spring, W. Va., root weighing 16 pounds, 12 ounces.

The interest in the contest for these prizes was very gratifying to us, and we congratulate the contestants upon the size of the roots which they succeeded in raising. We have offered the same prizes again this year. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, however, we would state that not more than one prize will be awarded to any one contestant.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

List of New and Desirable Varieties

AND SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT



New Snow White Celery

Thomas Laxton Peas

This splendid new English variety closely resembles the Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth, earliness and luxuriance of foliage. It is, however, even more productive than the Gradus, and has proved with us to be a surer cropper. The pods are large, but a little shorter than the Gradus, and instead of being round at the point, are square or blunt, being even better filled than the Gradus, while its sure cropping and extra productiveness will commend it to all growers as one of the best and most productive early wrinkled Peas in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2; bus., \$7.50.



Thomas Laxton Peas

New Snow White Celery

A self-blanching variety. Decidedly superior to the old White Plume. Remarkable for its large, brittle stalks, solid heart and fine flavor.

The New Snow White is the result of five years' careful selection and growing by one of the most experienced celery growers. It is a decided improvement over the White Plume, being more vigorous growing, larger in size and more nearly approaching the Giant Pascal in its habit and growth. It has large, brittle stalks and solid hearts. In quality, it is very sweet and tender, free from stringiness and superior to any other self-blanching variety. As an early Celery it is ready for table use any time after it has attained suitable size. It is also much better adapted for late use than other self-blanching sorts, as it grows remarkably solid and keeps better, and so can be used both for an early and a late crop. From the reports of those who have grown this Celery, we believe it is destined to take a front rank and to prove one of the most popular varieties in cultivation, both for home use and market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Peas

Owing to unfavorable conditions, we were unable to offer this variety the past season, to the disappointment of a great many of our customers, with whom it had proved exceedingly popular. We have, however, a full supply of this splendid Pea for our trade this season, and we wish to emphasize the superior quality and value of this edible-podded Pea for growing for home use. Sliced and boiled, and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long, and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. In addition to its great value as an edible-podded Pea, the peas when shelled and used as ordinary green peas are very sweet and of most delicious flavor, and it is equally value for use either as an edible-podded or a shelled Pea. We recommend our customers who have not grown this splendid variety to give it a trial, feeling sure that, once used, it will continue to be in great favor wherever it is grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.

New White Evergreen Corn

The whitest, sweetest and best flavored of Sugar Corns. At the same time, one of the best and most productive varieties in cultivation

A new variety of decided merit, and claimed to be the most valuable Sweet Corn ever introduced. It is a high-bred, ideal type of Stowell's Evergreen, which has been so long considered the standard of main crop and sugar varieties, the superiority of this new white Corn over the Stowell's Evergreen being in its beautiful milky white appearance in the roasting-ear state. It also produces a larger and better ear than Stowell's Evergreen and is somewhat earlier to mature than that variety. It is a heavy yielder, making large, well-shaped ears of most attractive appearance. It produces under favorable conditions two and sometimes three good ears to the stalk. Its handsome appearance makes it command a ready sale over other kinds, while its luscious, sweet flavor and attractive appearance when cooked are bound to make it one of the most popular and desirable of Sugar Corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

Danish Summer Round-Head Cabbage

An earlier, shorter-stemmed type of the famous Danish Ball-head, particularly recommended for early and midsummer crop. The heads mature earlier and quicker than the Danish Ball-head, and are set on shorter and heavier stalks, and are less liable to become bent over in adverse conditions of weather. The heads average larger in size than those of the Ball-head, and are heavier in weight. They are extremely hard and solid, and of sweet flavor and crisp, tender texture. The new Danish Summer Round-head has less outer foliage, and resists drought to a remarkable extent, being, in most sections, quite as vigorous in growth during hot summer as the best market types. We recommend to our customers extended experiments with this variety, as from reports from other sections we believe it will prove to be a very satisfactory and desirable sort for midsummer and autumn use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.

Nolte's Earliest Tomato

A new extra-early Tomato of remarkable productiveness

In our trial-ground tests, in which we tested over twenty-seven different kinds of Tomatoes, this new variety proved to be by long odds the most productive extra-early Tomato of all varieties which we tested, and we tested all the leading early varieties in cultivation. It impressed not only ourselves, but every one who examined it, as being a most valuable kind, and one that should be generally grown as a first-early, both for market and home use, and as one of the most productive and profitable kinds that can be grown for market. It is of a bright red color, very similar to Spark's Earliana in earliness, size and shape of fruit, but it is more solid and the vine sets the fruit thicker, and with us it proved very much more vigorous and productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.



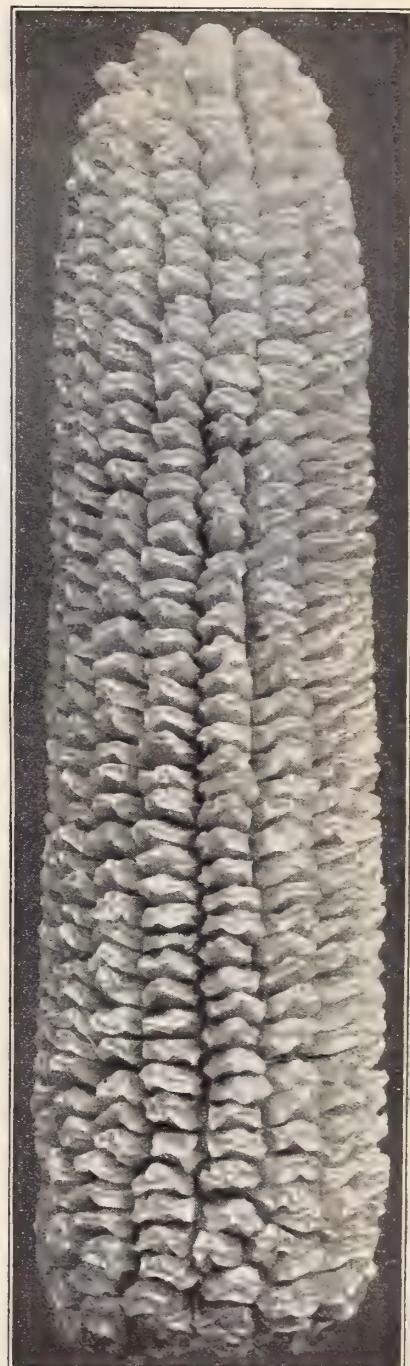
Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe

I gave Nolte's Earliest Tomato a fair showing, alongside Spark's Earliana and Livingston's Acme, and would say it was equally as early as Spark's, and more productive than either of the other two.—B. W. HURST, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1905.

I can recommend your Nolte's Earliest Tomato as being the best early Tomato I have ever grown, and shall try them again next year.—N. E. SNYDER, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

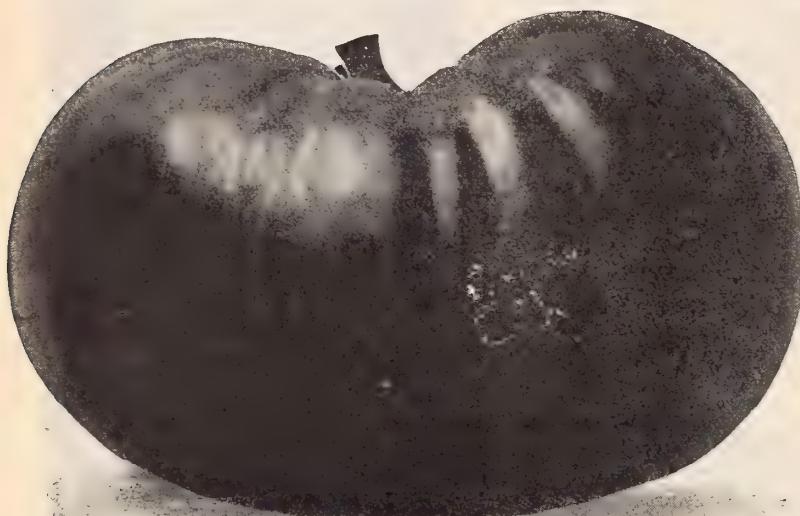
Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe

For high flavor and table qualities, this is the king of all melons. It grows to a very large size, has a dark green rind, firm, deep, beautiful orange-colored flesh, and is of a most delicious flavor. It is rather late to mature, but is very productive, and continues in bearing until cold weather, keeping its fine qualities up to the very last. These melons frequently grow to weigh 15 to 20 pounds each. It grows really too large for profit for market, but for a desirable home or table melon it is simply unsurpassed. This variety has been carefully grown and selected on our Hollybrook Farm, and we recommend it to our customers with confidence. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.



New White Evergreen Corn

The Illustrations on Our Cover Pages



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

In this we have a specially selected and improved strain of the Ponderosa Tomato, which is very much superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. We have been selecting this variety on our Hollybrook Farm for several years, and believe we have unquestionably the best strain of this kind in cultivation. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest-flavored Tomato in cultivation, and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. In our opinion it is head and shoulders above any other variety as a table kind. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many uneven and rough fruits; the selection which we have made has been for size, uniformity and productiveness, and we have succeeded in improving so much on the old variety as really to make our strain worthy of offering as an entirely new introduction. We have decided, however, to simply offer it as **Wood's Improved Ponderosa**, and we recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will be more than pleased with the superiority of this kind, both for table use and market. The illustration given on our cover page is taken from nature. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.

Jackson Watermelon

The Jackson Watermelon has long been a prime favorite wherever grown, and it is of such decidedly meritorious quality that we deemed it worthy of an illustration on our cover page, so as to call the particular attention of our customers to it. The Jackson Watermelon originated in this section, and it has been our special pride to not only maintain but improve upon its original excellence. It is really one of the most desirable melons for home use or home market in cultivation. It has mottled green rind, flesh firm and sweet, of delicious flavor; it ripens close to the rind, and has a solid, tender heart. We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most superior melons on our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

A fine lawn is a most important consideration, both for city and country homes. We have ever given the subject of supplying satisfactory lawn grass seed our most earnest consideration, making constant tests and experiments in order to supply the most satisfactory grass seeds for lawns in this section and further south. Our Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the result of years of experience in this particular line, and we do not believe that, where proper care and attention is given, a more satisfactory lawn grass can possibly be obtained for our southern soils and climate. Under favorable circumstances it gives a most satisfactory green lawn, which, with reasonable care and attention, will last for a number of years. Further information in regard to lawn grass will be found on page 59. Price of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed, quart 25 cts.; if sent by mail 30 cts.; peck of 5 lbs. \$1; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.50.

Lawn Circular, giving information in regard to preparation and care of lawns, will be mailed to any one interested, upon request.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Squash

Our strain of Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash has been carefully selected each succeeding year, both as to earliness and productiveness. The crop the past season proved very uniform, both as to earliness, productiveness and trueness to type, and the stock that we offer will be found very valuable, both for use by truckers for shipping to northern markets and for market-gardeners to grow for home market, and for private use. This strain of our Earliest Prolific Bush Cymling or Squash is fully a week or ten days earlier than the Early White Bush. It is of similar growth, shape and appearance, except that the scallops are not quite so decided. The color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth. It is very prolific, and has proven a most profitable and satisfactory sort, wherever it has been grown. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

The following are extracts from letters from customers who have grown this Squash on a large scale:

I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash to be at least ten days earlier, and easily 100 per cent more prolific than any other early squashes which I have grown. Hereafter I shall plant only Wood's Prolific.—OTTO GERACKE, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Your Earliest Prolific Squash is the earliest I have ever tried.—R. D. THORNE, Halifax Co., N. C.

Your Earliest Prolific Squash is the finest I have ever grown. I shall plant no other kind in the future.—W. B. BURNS, James City Co., Va.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

The satisfaction which Nasturtiums give in the South has increased their popularity to a wonderful extent in recent years. The Nasturtium is a flower that will succeed under more adverse conditions than almost any other garden flower in cultivation. It does not require rich soil; in fact, it will bloom more profusely if the soil is not too rich. In addition to its great value as a garden flower, for covering up rockwork or unsightly places it is indispensable. We have made special selection of the very best varieties of Nasturtium, with a view not only to excellence of bloom, but also to long continuity of bloom, and we recommend our Peerless Nasturtium Mixture as one of the best and most satisfactory mixtures of this beautiful flower that it is possible to obtain. Price of Wood's Peerless Nasturtium Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Alfalfa

The importance of Alfalfa to the South is becoming more and more realized every year, and the chances of success in growing this crop have been wonderfully increased since a practical way of furnishing the bacteria required for its proper development has been perfected. Experience has proven that a good many of the lands throughout the South are lacking in the necessary bacteria for the proper growth and development of Alfalfa, and hitherto this has been one of the principal reasons why Alfalfa has failed to give satisfactory stands and satisfactory crops in many sections. The supplying of the proper bacteria, either through seed or soil inoculation, removes this difficulty, and our customers report that they are enabled to grow Alfalfa in sections where it had hitherto proved to be a failure. When we realize that land well set in Alfalfa produces four to five cuttings per year of most excellent and nutritious hay, and that land well set in Alfalfa is really worth \$100 to \$200 per acre, we can easily realize what a valuable crop it is, and that it is worth a little extra trouble and expense to secure stands of it. We recommend thorough preparation of the soil and the use of our inoculated seed, in order to insure success. Prices for our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed—the very best quality obtainable—lb. 16 cts.; bus. about \$8.50, price fluctuates.

The extra cost for inoculating Alfalfa is 5 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 4 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 3½ cts. per lb. See page 67 for further description of Alfalfa, and page 67 for information about the inoculation of this seed.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills, Cultivators and Garden Tools

We shall be pleased to send special illustrated catalogues of these useful and labor-saving implements to any one interested, upon request. These tools are well made, practical implements, and are very largely and generally used all over this country. See inside back cover page for prices, and write for special catalogue. This catalogue gives especially valuable information to gardeners and truckers.

June Pink Tomato

Another Great Money-maker in a Distinct Class

The June Pink Tomato in habit of growth is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six or ten fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given Sparks' Earliana and Chalk's Jewel, the June Pink yielded as much fruit as either, and the vines after the crop had been harvested were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens fully as early as the Sparks' Earliana, and quite ten days or two weeks ahead of Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The fruit will average $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping purposes. In color it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent more in price than any red variety. It has the further quality, making it especially desirable for private use, of continuing to bear and ripen fruit up until frost. In offering the June Pink Tomato, we do so with every confidence that it will at once take the unique position in pink varieties which the Earliana now holds over the whole country in the red sorts. Price per pkt. of 40 seeds, 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.



Columbian Beauty Corn

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white Corn of extra large size, originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent Corn growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping Corn, producing one to two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium small red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing Corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and is one of the most satisfactory and promising of all the varieties of Corn in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.60.

Martin Corn

A large-eared, deep-grained white Corn, which originated in eastern Virginia. It is quick to mature, and adapted for either early or late planting. Produces a very large percentage of two ears to the stalk. The ears are solid, close and remarkably well filled with grain, the grain filling out so as to cover the tip of the ear, showing it to be a remarkably well-bred and productive variety. The originator of this Corn reports that he gets the best results planted 12 inches apart in the row and the rows 5 feet apart; that it does better close in the rows with the rows far apart than it does with the rows close together and further apart in the row. The ears average very large, and shell out remarkably well. For good Corn land this will prove a most satisfactory and productive variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40.

Black Tartarian Oats

The heaviest yielding Black Spring Oats in Cultivation

We have been enabled to procure this season a particularly fine crop of this heavy-yielding spring Oats. The Oats which we have secured are jet black in color, and will weigh about 40 lbs. to the bushel. The grain presents the finest appearance of any black Oats we have ever handled. The Black Tartarian is very popular in sections where it has been grown, and we recommend it to our customers as one of the best and heaviest yielding of spring Oats. The grain is of remarkably fine appearance, infinitely superior to the ordinary black spring Oats, and our customers who desire to make extra fine crops will do well to sow it extensively. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) 50 cts.; bus. (32 lbs.) \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.20 per bus.

Iron Cow-Peas

We call particular attention to the description of Iron Cow-peas given on page 76. The great value of the Iron Cow-pea is the length of time which it holds its foliage. In this respect it is superior to any other kind, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to cut the crop for hay. The following letter, written to us under date of June 27, 1904, by Mr. A. J. Pieters, Botanist in Charge of Seed Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, confirms the particular value of this variety.

"Professor Rolfs, in charge of our testing gardens at Miami, Fla., advises us that the Iron Cow-pea distributed by the Department during the last two or three years will outyield any other variety in southern Florida. He also states that for human food this variety is more desirable than any other, since the beans do not have the strong flavor characteristic of the ordinary Cow-pea. You will of course know that the Iron Cow-pea is adapted to those portions of the South where the nematoid disease occurs, since it is resistant to root knot, root rot and to drought. I thought you might be interested in this further evidence of its superior qualities in southern Florida." Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.75.

FERTILIZERS.

We carry in stock at all times standard high-grade fertilizers for different crops; also Mapes' Manures, Listers' Celebrated Fertilizers, Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, Pure Ground Bone, Nitrate of Soda, etc. See pages 82, 83 and 84 of this catalogue for full and interesting information about fertilizers.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

Prices of Potatoes fluctuate.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Full-sized Barrels.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized barrels (flour barrel size), and not in the under-size barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our Potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the truck barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of Potatoes.

SECOND-CROP SEED POTATOES

Virginia-grown Second-crop Seed Potatoes are superior to those grown further South, being free from scab, smoother, and of better quality. The Virginia seed, too, is the **true second-crop seed**, and not, as is frequently offered from other sections, early varieties of the previous year's growing planted late. The true Second-crop Potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Maine- or Northern-grown seed, and the seed Potatoes selected from this crop planted again in July or August.

Wherever planted, our Virginia Second-crop Seed Potatoes have unquestionably proved their superiority over Maine- and Northern-grown seed, both in earliness and productiveness; and while hitherto their use has been principally confined to large truckers and gardeners throughout the South, they are now being quite generally used in sections where they have been tried throughout the North. We believe they are destined to supersede very largely both Maine- and Northern-grown seed all along the Atlantic coast.

The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to Second-crop Seed Potatoes:

By far the best yield of Potatoes I had last year was from the Virginia Second-crop seed I bought of you, and I want to get more this year for March shipment.—W. M. VARY, DeKalb Co., Ga., Feb. 15, 1905.

The Charleston truck farmers up to last year used Maine seed Potatoes exclusively. I recommended Virginia Second-crop to a friend of mine, Mr. Wynne, of Charleston, who shipped last year 10,000 barrels north, and the splendid results he had, in comparison with Northern and Maine seed, caused all the truck farmers in Charleston to buy something like 2,500 barrels this year. A few years ago I planted 100 healthy cuts of Early Rose, each of Northern, Maine and Virginia Second-crop, and found that the weight of the

Virginia Second-crop was about 35 per cent more than New York seed, and 17 per cent more than Maine. I think Virginia Second-crop Potatoes will have a grand future as seed Potatoes for southern truckers, at least for our state.—G. O. MERTZ, Darlington Co., S. C., Feb. 4, 1905.

The Second-crop Red Bliss Potatoes I got from you in February were all right. You get my orders hereafter.—J. D. BECKHAM, Dale Co., Ala., May 29, 1905.

So far this season the Virginia second-crop has done the best of my Potatoes, far better than the New York seed.—F. E. BUGBEE, St. John Co., Fla., April 26, 1905.

MAINE- AND NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES. These are specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best Potato district in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red river district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio Potatoes in this country. We do the largest business in Seed Potatoes in the southern states, and our stocks have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results, causing our trade to increase very rapidly each succeeding year.

We can furnish all the leading early varieties, both in Maine and Second-crop seed. Prices and information given under the description of each variety.

EARLY AND EXTRA-EARLY POTATOES

IRISH COBBLER. We have never sold a variety of Potatoes from which we have had such universally satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we believe that this variety is destined to become the most popular extra-early variety in cultivation. It is extra-early in maturity, produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than the Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented; flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in Potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. We can furnish both Maine and Second-crop Seed of the Irish Cobbler. Prices as follows:

Maine-grown Irish Cobbler, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.
Second-crop Irish Cobbler, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.60.

The following are extracts from customers' letters who grew this variety the past season;

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes which I purchased from you last spring were as fine Potatoes as I ever raised, and are from ten to twelve days earlier than any Irish Potatoes I ever raised. From the five barrels which I planted I dug 150 barrels, and they were as large Potatoes as I ever raised.—B. W. DIXON, Onslow Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1905.

Your Irish Cobbler Potato is the finest I have yet seen. It is undoubtedly one of the very earliest on the market. A fine shipping Potato, being smooth and of a beautiful cream color, and to add to these qualities, is the most prolific Potato I ever saw. I have seen from twelve to fifteen large shipping Potatoes to the hill. I shall use them exclusively next year.—D. J. CORBETT, JR., Pender Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1905.

I planted your Irish Cobbler Potato last season, and consider it the best Potato on the market for earliness and for table use. It will grow large where other Potatoes will not grow at all. Rev. C. J. Woodson, of our town, says he would pay \$5 per bushel, rather than be without them next season for seed Potatoes.—D. B. F. SUTTLE, Cleveland Co., N. C., Oct. 20, 1905.

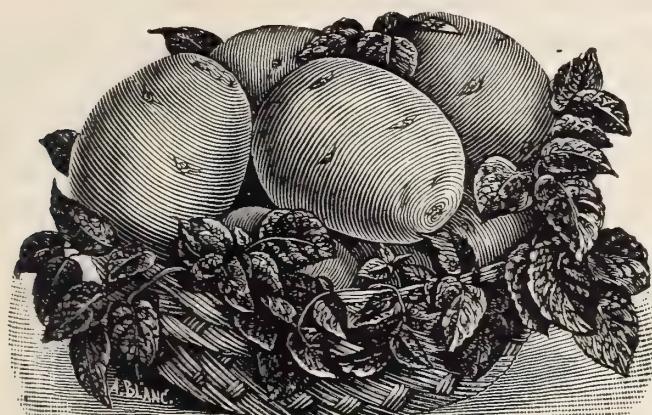
I am well pleased with the Irish Cobbler Potatoes I got of you last spring. Dug them about two weeks earlier than Rose or Bliss. Shall try them again next spring. I lost just \$8 on every barrel planted of Rose and White Bliss, while on the Cobblers I made \$4, a difference in favor of Cobblers of \$12 per barrel.—H. M. PRITCHARD, Pasquotank Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1905.

I bought of you last spring one barrel of Irish Cobbler Potatoes. I must say they beat any Potato I have ever seen. The Potatoes are fine keepers. Many friends have been to look at them, and seem to be perfectly delighted.—H. B. BUTLER, Robeson Co., N. C., August 21, 1905.



Irish Cobbler Potato

EARLY AND EXTRA-EARLY SEED POTATOES, continued



Early Ohio Potato

Very popular wherever grown; productive and extra-fine table quality

EXTRA-EARLY SUNLIGHT. A new Potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra-early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white Potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, some of our shippers claiming that they obtain much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

Maine-grown, Extra-early Sunlight, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.60.

Second Crop, Extra-early Sunlight, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

The following are letters from truckers who have grown this variety on a large scale, giving their opinion of its great value and merits.

I had one barrel of the Extra-Early Sunlight Potatoes last season, and they made the best yield of any of the 23 barrels that I planted.—J. E. AVERY, Craven Co., N. C., Jan. 27, 1905.

I can most heartily recommend your Sunlight Potato for early growth and perfect form. Shall continue to plant them till you get up something better.—W. A. CHERRY, Pittsylvania Co., Va., July 12, 1905.

The Sunlight Potatoes bought of you gave perfect satisfaction, both in quality and yield, and sold in market for highest price.—E. L. REED, Perquimans Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1905.

Your Sunlight Potatoes did well with me. They made a large yield of good, large Potatoes, and sold better than any others that were raised here. You can recommend them for this part of the South. I will order more seed this winter.—L. W. PLANK, Walton Co., Fla., Sept. 27, 1904.

WOOD'S EARLIEST. This variety continues to give the most unbounded satisfaction as an extra-early Potato, and is increasing in popularity throughout the South. It is extra-early in maturity; very productive. The Potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; flesh pure white, skin white with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities, a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large Potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market-gardeners as one of the best extra-early kinds in cultivation.

Maine-grown Wood's Earliest, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.60.

Second-crop Wood's Earliest, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

I have found the Wood's Earliest to be the Potato for home gardens, because of its excellent table quality, as well as its productiveness.—J. C. REECE, Randolph Co., N. C., March 6, 1905.

I find Wood's Earliest Potatoes far superior, as regards earliness, productiveness and table qualities, to any others I have ever grown, and I have planted them every year for several years past with great satisfaction and profit.—A. A. MCLEAN, Gaston Co., N. C.

JUNIOR PRIDE. A great advantage in this extra-early Potato is the fact that, being a pure white Potato, it proves so much better a seller, and so much more desirable for shipping, than the Triumph or other red varieties. It is round in shape, similar to the Bliss Triumph, but the skin is pure white. It is even earlier to mature its crop than the Bliss, and produces nearly all its crop in large-sized, marketable Potatoes.

Maine-grown Junior Pride, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

Second-crop Junior Pride, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

EARLY OHIO. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes. It fully maintains its great popularity as an extra-early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. An excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

EXTRA-EARLY WHITE ROSE. This new Potato originated with one of the most successful and experienced growers in Aroostook county, Maine. It is extra-early in maturity, yielding large crops of perfectly smooth, white Potatoes, of most superior table and market quality. In shape it is similar to the old Early Rose, but being a white Potato and superior in yield and table qualities, makes it an ideal extra-early sort. We believe unquestionably that this new Potato will prove to be even more popular than the old Early Rose was when it was first introduced.

Maine-grown Stock, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS. An extra-early Potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

Maine-grown Triumph, or Red Bliss, pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.

Second-crop Triumph, or Red Bliss, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.75.

WHITE BLISS, or PRIDE OF THE SOUTH. An excellent extra-early Potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph. Color white, with pink eyes. Early and popular with market-gardeners.

Maine-grown White Bliss, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

Second-crop White Bliss, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.35.

BOVEE. An extra-early Potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The Potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown.

Second-crop Bovee, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.40.

CROWN JEWEL. A productive early white Potato of superior table and market qualities.

Second-crop Crown Jewel, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

PURITAN, or POLARIS. A splendid early variety; white and fine; very prolific, yielding large crops of handsome Potatoes of most superior table qualities.

Second-crop Puritan, or Polaris, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

THOROUGHBRED. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our Potato growers. It is similar to the old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is long, with pink skin, of extra fine quality and very productive.

Second-crop Thoroughbred, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.50.

EARLY ROSE. The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The second-crop seed which we offer has proved particularly popular with our growers of recent years, and we really believe it is superior, both as to earliness and productiveness, to either Northern-grown or Maine-grown stock. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality, and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

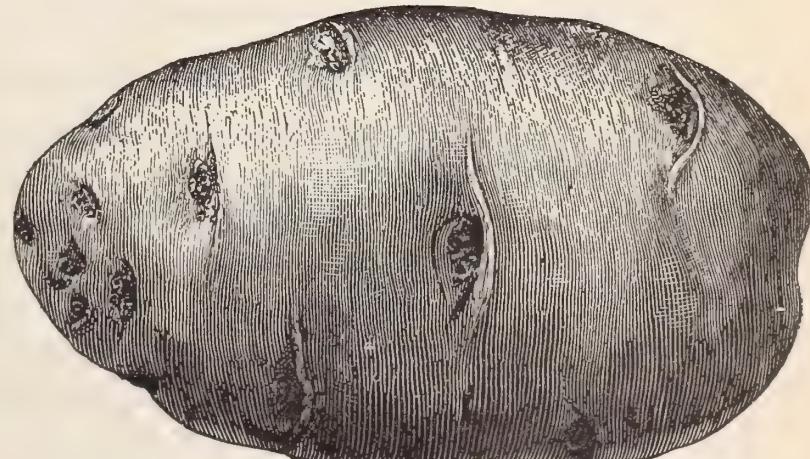
Northern-grown Early Rose, pk. 40c.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.

Second-crop Early Rose, pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.35.

Houlton, or Maine-grown Early Rose, pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50; bbl. about \$3.50.

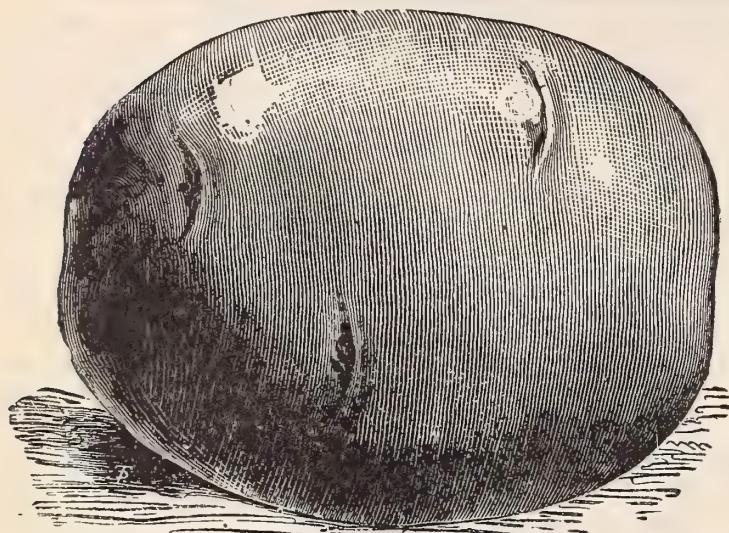
BEAUTY OF HEBRON. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed Potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market.

Northern-grown, pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.



Early Rose Potato

MEDIUM AND LATE POTATOES



Sir Walter Raleigh Potato

A splendid main-crop Potato, immense yielder, fine quality

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. The Sir Walter Raleigh is the coming Potato for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large Potatoes, and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous, thrifty and free from disease. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest-grained Potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introduction. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

IMPROVED PEACH BLOW. The old Peach Blow used to be one of the most popular late Potatoes in cultivation. The improved stock which we offer is destined to bring back the popularity of this variety. This improved strain has been very largely grown in Surry county, Va., for several years, and it has created quite a sensation amongst Potato growers in that section, becoming very generally planted. The Peach Blow is one of the best keeping Potatoes in cultivation; of splendid table qualities, makes a large yield, and is altogether a most desirable late variety, particularly for private use. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

MONEY-MAKER. A long, white Potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive Potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

I bought a barrel of your Money-Maker Potatoes this spring, and planted them. The yield was the best I ever had from Irish Potatoes, and the largest I ever raised. They sell when others fail to sell on the market.—JOHN W. STROUP, Gaston Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1904.

CARMAN NO. 3. A splendid new second-early variety, which originated as a seedling with Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every Potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome Potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this Potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

The Carman Potatoes which I bought of you last year yielded finely. They are the best Potatoes we ever planted.—MRS. T. E. LOWRY, Bedford Co., Va., Jan. 29, 1904.

The barrel of late Potatoes, Carman No. 3, which I had ordered of you through the Concord Drug Co., arrived in perfect condition, and are as fine seed Potatoes as I ever saw.—W. A. STONE, Cabarrus Co., N. C., June 30, 1904.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A large, handsome, oval white Potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating Potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-textured, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white Potato for late planting in this country. Pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

PEERLESS. A favorite general-crop variety: specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest-yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite so good as some other kinds. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2. One of the best-yielding late Potatoes. Free from blight or rot. Color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market Potato. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.

BURBANK. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.

FULL-SIZED BARRELS. Remember, we always ship in full-sized barrels (flour barrel size), and not in the

under-size truck barrels or cloth-head barrels, which are frequently used. Our Potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the 10-peck or truck barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of Potatoes.



Money-Maker Potato

POTATOES FOR PLANTING IN JUNE AND JULY

We usually carry in specially arranged cool storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them for shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing the late crop Potatoes from the seed supplied by us.

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

THE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS which we offer embraces the very best varieties in cultivation. We do not attempt to multiply the number of varieties, but simply to select the very best, and such as are particularly adapted to our southern soil and climate. In selecting and growing our seeds, our constant aim is to supply the very best seeds that can be grown, at reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS. Our great specialty is in supplying seeds adapted for our southern gardeners' and truckers' trade, and our special strains of vegetable seeds, particularly in cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, extra-early peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, squash and other seeds, have long been noted for their superiority and for the profitable crops which they make for our customers.

OUR CATALOGUE PRICES are very reasonable indeed; still, when truckers and gardeners require large quantities of seeds, we shall take pleasure in quoting special prices on request; or, if customers will send us a list of their requirements we shall be glad to make an estimate at which we can fill their entire order.

In making up your order, remember that **half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, half-pecks at peck rates, and half-bushels at bushel rates.**

ARTICHOKEs

CULTURE.—The seed of the Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out to 4 inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Give slight protection in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichokes are a root crop, grown principally for hog and cattle feed. They are planted and cultivated same as potatoes.

Green Globe. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous-rooted Artichoke, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. The part eaten is the petal of the undeveloped flower-head. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. Take the petal between the finger and thumb and force the delicious, nut-like substance out between the teeth. Use this vegetable once, and you will always want it. It is hardy in Virginia and states farther south, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years, which is a strong point in its favor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Jerusalem. This variety is grown like potatoes, from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. They are sometimes used as a vegetable, and also for pickling. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes. Fuller information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50. Special prices on large lots.

ASPARAGUS

A bed of Asparagus will last for years

Our Asparagus seed is southern-grown, saved from healthy, vigorous crops, entirely free from the disease which has in recent years infested the crops grown in the North. Once planted, Asparagus will, with proper care and attention, last for ten or fifteen years. It is a most excellent and profitable vegetable. Asparagus is also

highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, the free use of this vegetable being highly recommended as a preventive and cure for kidney disorders.

CULTURE.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way to grow Asparagus is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two years old, but one-year-old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, making the trenches 4 or 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants 15 inches apart in the rows.

Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil 2 inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If white Asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds 18 inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows. If green Asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than 3 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow all the summer, and then during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing same with the soil. To make white Asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

To raise Asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly 1 inch deep in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to 4 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of our leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced, and it always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special prices on large lots.

I am glad to say that the Argenteuil Asparagus roots I got of you last spring are wonders. I have cut stalks one inch in diameter, and just as tender as possible.—B. F. HUGGINS, Elizabeth City Co., Va., May 3, 1904.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Palmetto. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Giant Argenteuil. Two-year-old roots, \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

RAFFIA. Largely used for tying up and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply of this on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS. Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. \$1.75.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES. 30 cts. each, by mail 35 cts. each postpaid; doz. \$3.



Asparagus



Asparagus Roots

SNAP BEANS

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers, from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as contract field crops. **Quality first always** is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April; farther south, from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession, they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or farther south as late as September 20. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. For field culture beans should be planted in rows $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet apart, and about 3 inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 2 inches. If to be cultivate by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to plant an acre.

SOIL AND FERTILIZER.—Snap Beans do best on moderately stiff soils, but will do well on any good loamy soil. The fertilizers that will give best results on same are our Standard Vegetable Fertilizer and Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both of these are excellent fertilizers for this crop. The fertilizer should be applied at the rate of not less than 500 to 600 pounds per acre, and in the large trucking districts, where high fertilization is followed out, larger quantities are used. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil, before the beans are planted.

Pints of Beans can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, half-bushels at bushel rates

Bountiful. An extra-early green Snap Bean of fine table qualities, and we recommend this variety very strongly as an extra-early green-podded Bush Bean, to come in at the same time as the Six Weeks or Mohawk. The plant is of remarkably handsome and thrifty growth, and is practically rust-proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are of large size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, and have a delicious flavor exclusively their own. Desirable both for home use and market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. about \$4.50.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bus. about \$4.25.

Early Six Weeks. Extra-early, green-podded, hardy. Popular as a first-early sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bus. about \$4.

Longfellow. A most valuable new round-podded Snap Bean. Has long, green pods, always solid. Is exceedingly prolific, and is really an ideal round-podded string Bean. The pods are of an attractive green color, perfectly straight and round, and it is extra-early in maturity. This Bean promises to be one of the most desirable and profitable varieties in cultivation, both for market-gardeners and truckers. It yields more snaps to the acre, is uniform in ripening, and the pods fill baskets quicker. It is also a most desirable Bean for private garden, as it is tender and of excellent flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.

The Longfellow Beans are an excellent variety, commencing to bear early, and continuing a long time. A heavy cropper, cooks well, and of fine flavor. —JAS. T. CARROLL, Durham Co., N. C.

Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bus. about \$4.25.

I purchased seeds of you last year, and cannot speak too highly of them, especially the Extra-Early Refugee Beans. They were the nicest I ever raised, and the earliest. Snaps brought \$1.80 per bushel. That's good enough for me.—ANNA E. EDWARDS, Randolph Co., N. C.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main-crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.10; bus. about \$4.

Your beans are excellent. I used your beans, while my neighbor used other beans purchased at the store. She planted the 1st day in April, while I planted the 10th and 12th and had beans to eat and in the market two weeks before she did, or any one else who used other seed.—MRS. W. M. PEELER, Rowan Co., N.C.



Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine (Round Pods)

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine. Our stock of this is very superior, being the true round-podded Valentine, selected and grown with special reference to its productiveness, size and shape of pods. Truckers and market-gardeners can rely upon this as being one of the best strains of Valentines on the market. This variety is a standard, both for gardeners and truckers and for home use. Pods are round and thick; flesh of finest quality, and unequalled in uniformity of ripening. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bus. about \$4.50.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine is an extra good Bean for shipping or home market. Sorry I did not plant more of them. I also planted fall crop with the best of satisfaction.—W. S. EDWARDS, Orangeburg Co., S. C., Oct. 26, 1905.

Wood's Red Speckled Valentine Bean is one of the leading varieties for the South, and would much rather have them than any other kind of Snap Beans that I have ever raised.—L. I. MOORE, Dorchester Co., S. C., Nov. 6, 1905.

Giant Stringless Green-pod. A most valuable acquisition in round pod Snap Beans. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy. Is a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower. A most desirable kind, both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bus. about \$5.75.

The Giant Stringless Green-pod Beans are, in our opinion, far superior to all other varieties we have ever grown. We will need seed of same for next year.—A. L. COLLETTE, Williamsburg Co., S. C.

I like the Giant Stringless Green-pod better than any early Beans I have grown. They are superior, both for home and market use.—C. L. STEWART, Anderson Co., S. C.

I will not plant any other Bean next season if you can furnish seed of the Giant Stringless Green-pod. It gives a large yield and stays tender so long. I find its eating quality equal to any Corn-field Bean, and my customers really prefer it.—R. F. LINEBERGER, Gaston Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1905.

Burpee's Stringless Green-pod. The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.60; bus. about \$5.75.

Navy Beans. Largely grown for dry beans for winter use. For full information, see Field Seeds, page 78. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts. Bushel prices on application.

Bushel Prices on Snap Beans Quoted on Request. Truckers and large buyers will save money and get the best stock obtainable by buying of us. Bushel prices fluctuate. Will quote prices at any time.



New Pencil-pod Wax Bean

SNAP BEANS

YELLOW, or WAX-PODDED VARIETIES

FOR HOME USE, tenderness and superior table qualities, the **Pencil-pod**, **Golden Wax**, **Keeney's Rustless** and **Black Wax** are the best. For market and shipping **Currie's Rust-proof**, **Wardwell's** and **Davis Kidney Wax** are the most popular kinds.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. A vigorous growing and wonderfully productive Wax Bean of excellent table quality. Bears continuously for several weeks, if the pods are picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely string less, tender, and of fine quality. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true Bush Wax Bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness, and the fine quality of beans produced. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.50.

New Pencil-pod Wax. For splendid table and market qualities this new Bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless and of unusually tender and good flavor when cooked. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early in maturity, is quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth of bush, bearing its beautiful round yellow pods in great profusion. The pods are of a uniform rich yellow color, making a very attractive and desirable sort, either for table, market or canning. The following are the opinions of gardeners who have grown this variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.50.

The Pencil-pod Snaps I bought of you this spring did all you claimed for them. They are the best snaps I ever planted, will bear longer than any other that I have ever had. I planted three kinds this spring, but the Pencil-pod excelled them all.—**Mrs. E. J. MORRIS**, Southampton Co., Va., August 14, 1905.

The New Pencil-pod Wax Bean is an early, bountiful producer, and of very rich flavor. We were very much pleased with it.

I am very much pleased with the Pencil-pod Wax Bean. It proved to be early, very hardy, and a continuous bearer of grand quality. I consider it a decided acquisition.

Black Wax. A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.50.

Dwarf Golden Wax. The standard wax variety. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. It is of the highest quality as a snap. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.50.

Crystal, or Cabbage Wax. An old-fashioned sort, which is very much appreciated for its fine table qualities. It is white-seeded, and makes a most desirable Wax Bean. Very desirable for home garden use. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

Refugee Wax. This is an old variety, but is one of those valuable sorts that should be much more largely grown than at present. It is remarkably productive, early to mature, produces thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality, and of a clear, waxy white color. Very uniform, and a most reliable and prolific cropper. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. about \$6.50.

New Round-podded Kidney Wax. This is an improvement over the Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean, in that its pods are round or cut-short, instead of flattish shaped like the Wardwell's. The plants grow tall, strong and sturdy, with long, round, stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and brittle. It is extra-early in maturity. A good seller in our market and desirable for table use. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75. Write for bushel price.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bus. about \$5.50.

Davis Kidney Wax. A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well off the ground; always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping snaps in our list, but rather undesirable for home use, as it is not equal in table qualities to other kinds. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bus. about \$7.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bus. about \$7.

Golden Eye Wax. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather remarkably well. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick, of a waxy yellow color, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bus. about \$5.50.

SNAP BEANS' QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as contract field crops. **QUALITY FIRST ALWAYS** is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds.



Currie's Rust-proof Wax Bean. One of the best for shipping and market

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

Very productive, and continue bearing until frost

CULTURE.—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush Beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. It requires about one pint to plant one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety. Of vigorous growth, early, and continues a long time in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness, the Snaps being fully equal in quality to any Snap Pole Bean. The beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use, being an excellent variety for snaps or as a shell bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60.

New Golden Carmine Horticultural Pole. A most attractive new wax Pole Snap Bean, remarkable for its earliness, productiveness, fine table qualities, and the attractive and beautiful appearance of the pods and vines. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$2.

Lazy Wife. This is really one of the best and most popular of Pole Beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. It makes the finest flavored of all snap-shorts. Green pods, broad, thick. Very fleshy and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which make excellent winter shelled beans. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all the green-podded Pole Beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40.

Cut-short, or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Fat Horse, or White Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white-seeded, and, in addition to its value as a snap Bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

October, or Horticultural (Speckled Wren's Egg). This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Virginia Cornfield. A white Pole Bean for growing in the cornfield. Makes excellent dry beans for winter use; also a good snap Bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Scarlet Runner. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans make an excellent dish. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.



Lazy Wife Beans

BROCCOLI

White Cape. Closely resembles cauliflower, but is harder, withstanding both heat and cold better. Heads white, close and compact. Culture same as for cabbage. Try it; where it succeeds it makes an excellent vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Produces along the whole length of stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages 1 or 2 inches in diameter; excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. In the fall, break down the larger leaves so that the little cabbages will have more room to grow. Sow in May or June, and cultivate precisely like late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Brussels Sprouts

A delicious vegetable, better flavored than cabbage

THREE CENTS PER PACKET

We catalogue this year a great many of the standard varieties of

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Excepting Peas, Beans and Corn, at 3 cents per packet. While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packets. We still give the same full-sized packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers.

Remember, too, we prepay the postage on seeds ordered to be sent by mail at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

LIMA BEANS. Pole and Bush Varieties

Lima Beans are not only profitable to grow for sale as green shell Beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to grow to sell as dried beans on our market during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring very good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers. The Wood's Prolific Bush, Wood's Improved Pole, and the Small Lima are the best kinds to grow for this purpose.

CULTURE.—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm, in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It requires about one and a half to two pecks to plant an acre.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

We can highly recommend your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean as being the finest Bush Lima we have ever grown. It is of fine size and a heavy yielder. You will please book us for two bushels of your Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans, to be shipped on or about the 1st of March, 1906.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

DWARF, or BUSH LIMAS

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. This variety, introduced by us several years ago, is a most distinct and valuable improvement over the original Bush Lima. It makes a larger growth of bush than the ordinary Bush Lima; in fact, such a growth that at first it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the original Bush Lima Bean. The beans are also slightly larger in size, and average more beans to the pod. It is the earliest of all the Limas or Butter Beans. It bears continuously until frost, and is easily the most popular and profitable Lima Bean in cultivation. Customers who have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean speaks of it in the highest terms. In addition to its value to grow for use in the green state, this variety is also desirable and profitable to grow for use or sale as a dry bean during the winter. A good pin-money crop. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$5.75. The following are extracts from letters which we have received:

Your Prolific Bush Lima Beans are the finest and most prolific I have ever grown.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean does everything it is recommended to do. It yields better than any other we ever planted, and matures early

Henderson's Bush Lima. The original Bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same

tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans makes it desirable. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

POLE VARIETIES

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. This Improved Pole Lima is of the same type as the Butter Bean, but the beans are a little larger in size, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, and a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and will prove to be decidedly a money-maker for the market-gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing at all to find clusters of these pods all ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in Pole Lima or Butter Beans. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60.

Small Lima, or Butter (Sieva). Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Very popular all through the South. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.

Willow Leaf Lima. This is a most attractive and prolific strain of Pole Lima Beans. The foliage is fine-cut, like the willow oak, and it makes a very attractive growth of vine, attracting the attention of every one who sees it. The beans are the same in shape and appearance as the Wood's Improved Pole Lima or Butter Bean, and of equally good table qualities. We recommend this to our customers, particularly to our private gardener customers, as it will prove to be one of the most attractive growing vegetables in the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; 4 qts. \$1; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market-gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean
The most productive of the Pole Butter Beans.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

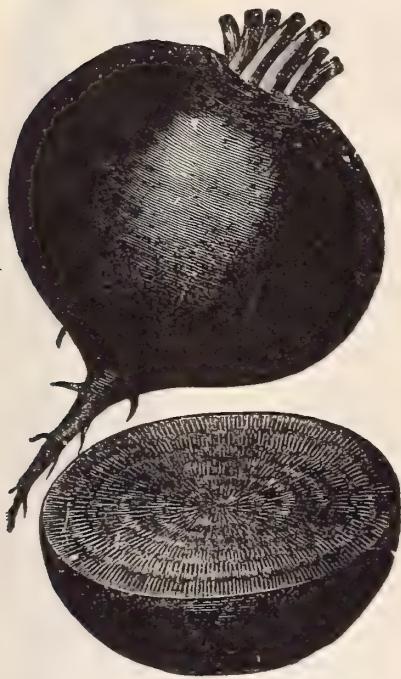
SEEDS BY MAIL

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. If seeds in larger quantity are ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cts. per lb. on seeds quoted by the lb., or 15 cts. per qt. for beans, corn and peas, and 10 cts. per qt. for onion sets. Whenever the quantity will warrant, however, always order shipments by freight or express. Freight is much the cheapest on large orders, and, on routes with direct connection with Richmond, nearly as quick as express.

BEETS

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow Beets in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter Beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, the seed should be sown in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to 4 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden Beets can also be sown in June and July, to come in for use during the fall and early winter.

Early Model Red Globe. In our trial grounds last season this variety unquestionably proved superior in earliness, uniformity and quality to all other extra-early varieties. It is early to mature, has a very deep color and perfect globe shape, with a thin tap-root. The flesh cuts a fine red color, and it is bound to be very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Early Model Red Globe Beet

Its attractive appearance, splendid qualities make a general favorite. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. The following extracts give the opinions of practical growers in regard to the Crimson Globe Beet:

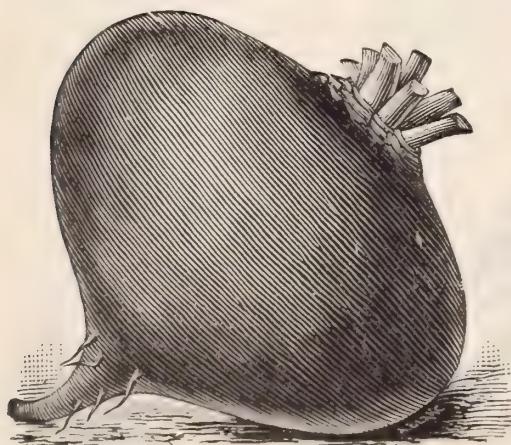
"As a gardener of 30 years' experience, I beg to say that Crimson Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown."

"Crimson Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown for flavor and color."

"I think very highly of your Crimson Globe Beet. All who wish an early crop of the best quality should grow it."

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. As a first-early sort, both with truckers and private gardeners, this is easily the most popular Beet in our list. It is the result of very careful selection by

Mr. Crosby, a noted market-gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect outdoor, quick-growing variety. The results were, a handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap-root, and, above all, quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its tur-



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

nip shape, and looks well, even in the early stages of its growth. This is a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. Special prices on large lots.

Your Crosby's Egyptian Beet is by far the best that I have ever grown.—MRS. C. A. MCRAE, Richmond Co., N. C.

Your Crosby Egyptian Beets have always given entire satisfaction.—H. W. WHITNEY, Columbus Co., N. C.

Detroit Dark Red. A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood-red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Extra-Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early, handsome, smooth, dark, round-shaped Beet. Small top, and of excellent table qualities. Makes an attractive seller in market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Dirigo. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet

Extra-Early Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market-gardener and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Of a dark red color, smooth, uniform size, and of excellent table qualities. One of the best for main crop planting, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Of quick and large growth, bright red color; not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger in size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet, and remaining so when they are kept until spring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

I purchased some of your Beet seed from J. A. Long. I have the finest Beets this year I ever saw.—J. M. PHILBECK, Rutherford Co., N. C., Aug. 12, 1904.

MANGEL WURZEL, OR STOCK BEETS. These make larger crops and much richer and more nutritious feed than turnips. Sow in April for best results. See Field Seed pages for description and prices.

\$10.00 PRIZE

for the largest and heaviest Mangel or Stock Beet grown from our seed. We also give a prize of \$5 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best. After the Beets are grown, report weight to us; but do not send them unless we request it, as we only desire the heaviest roots sent in to us. All reports must be in by Dec. 1, 1905. See Field Seed, page 73, for further particulars.

CAULIFLOWER

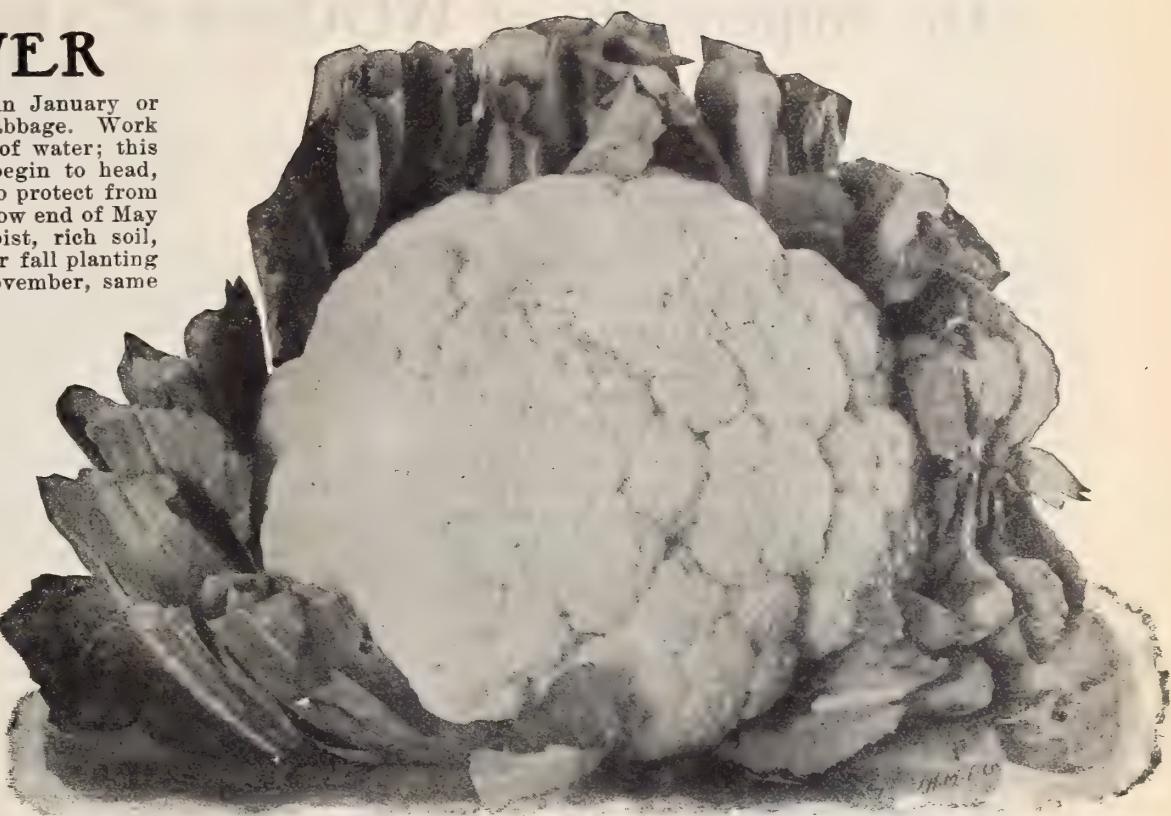
CULTURE.—Sow in gentle hotbeds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or early June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. For fall planting sow in September, and transplant in November, same as early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine Cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

INSECT REMEDIES.—The same insects attack Cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce salt-peter dissolved in 12 quarts of water and sprinkled on the Cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. This is the best of all Cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts., oz. \$2, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6, lb. \$20.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5, lb. \$18.

Weitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower
A variety particularly adapted to the South

Cauliflower Plants. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successive sowings as often as desired. For early salad sow in September, and, when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to make the soil firm. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large-seeded. Pkt. 3 cts., oz. 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 35 cts.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

Every farm has some place where Water Cress can be sown to advantage, and once sown it re-seeds and spreads very rapidly. Water Cress is a most delicious salad, and is becoming very popular in our markets, and a small piece started on the farm now will not only furnish a nice salad, garnishing, etc., for the table, but may prove quite a pin-money-making crop in the future. Water Cress contains iron and other constituents which are beneficial to the system.

CULTURE.—Sow the Curled

Curled. Use as a small salad, like lettuce. The leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 3 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.



Corn Salad

Cress at frequent intervals early in the spring in shallow drills 12 inches apart. Cress, like all salads, requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it re-seeds and increases very rapidly.



Water-Cress
A most desirable salad, containing iron and other constituents beneficial to health

First-Class Seeds at Reasonable Prices.

but we do endeavor to supply the best seeds obtainable as low as first-class seeds can be sold.

We do not attempt to sell seeds at the lowest prices.

The Superiority of WOOD'S CABBAGE SEED FOR THE SOUTH

The largest truckers in the South pronounce Wood's Cabbage seed unequalled in profitable crop results, and our sales of Cabbage seed, which have always been very large, are increasing rapidly every year. This is the best of evidence as to the profitable crop results from the use of Wood's Cabbage seed, and as to its superiority, both for home use and market.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop or earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to use plants which have been wintered over, either out of doors or in coldframes. These can be set out as soon as the weather will allow, in February or March. For setting out to follow in succession to the earliest crop, the early varieties of Cabbage can be sown in hotbeds or coldframes in January, February or March. Later sowings of the early kinds can be made out of doors in March or April. For late or winter Cabbage, the seed should be sown in April, May or June, setting out the plants in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowing of Cabbage**, for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made about the 20th of September. If sown earlier than that, Cabbage is likely to shoot to seed when set out in the late fall or early spring. The rows for early Cabbage should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Late Cabbage, being larger growing, should be given a little more space than the early Cabbage; say, the rows 3 feet apart by 2 feet between the plants. One ounce of Cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre.

SOIL AND FERTILIZER.—Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, to grow it to best advantage, and also requires to be worked frequently and deeply. The best commercial fertilizer to be used for Cabbage is Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate. Both of these fertilizers are made from an animal bone basis, and give excellent results on this crop.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, the remedies are slug-shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed with land-plaster or flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land-plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpeter and water sprinkled upon the plants is also used to advantage by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burned, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

Eureka Extra-Early

The Earliest Flathead Cabbage in cultivation

A new and most valuable extra-early flathead Cabbage, somewhat similar to Early Spring, but earlier and a more reliable header than



Eureka Extra-Early Cabbage

scale recommend it very strongly as a most desirable and profitable first-early Cabbage, both for market and home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Wood's Extra-Early

A very popular extra-early variety, making large, pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid-grower; makes heads ready for cutting earlier than any other good Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Thorough-grown stock. Pronounced by our leading Truckers and Market-gardeners as the best stock of Early Wakefield Cabbage on the Market

The most popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks, is solid, uniform and compact-growing. Has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer together than the larger varieties. Our seed is specially grown for us by one of the most successful Long Island growers, and has no superior for quality or earliness. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I regard your special strain of Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage as full of merit. It proved superior to other varieties planted by me this season; certainly in regard to running up to seed. In a two-acre lot, set out in March, only one plant sent up a seed-top.—DR. A. BROCKENBROUGH, Northampton Co., Va., July 9, 1905.

I have been handling seeds for the last twenty years, and for the last six or seven years I have not failed to sow your Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage each fall. For several years we sowed the same kind of seed from other firms, but yours never has failed to give me more plants to the pound of seed, and fewer to run up in spring. Now I sow no other cabbage seed but yours. In fact, I find all of your seeds truer to name and description than any other firm's I ever dealt with.—P. H. FLORA, Currituck Co., N. C., July 15, 1905.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

The largest and most solid-heading of Early Cabbages, and best main-crop early variety

Is only a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger in size, more solid, and not liable to burst, and is a very popular and profitable variety. Of excellent flavor, and equally valuable both for market and home use. Our stock has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage is the finest we have ever grown. We set out some of them this spring, on the 29th of March, and began shipping them May 25. They were superior to any other variety raised in this neighborhood, and brought from fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel more than any others right through the season. They averaged about twenty-five heads to the barrel, and my brother, Benjamin T. Scott, packed one full barrel of only sixteen heads. We shall plant largely of them this fall.—ERNEST SCOTT, Northampton Co., Va., June 7, 1905.

Your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage I find to be first-class, and, I think, superior to any other Wakefield used, from the fact that they head uniformly large, and, while three or four days later, the entire crop can be marketed earlier, from the fact that they head nearer the same time. Again, they will stand longer without bursting.—T. H. CARMINE, Duplin Co., N. C., Aug. 1, 1905.

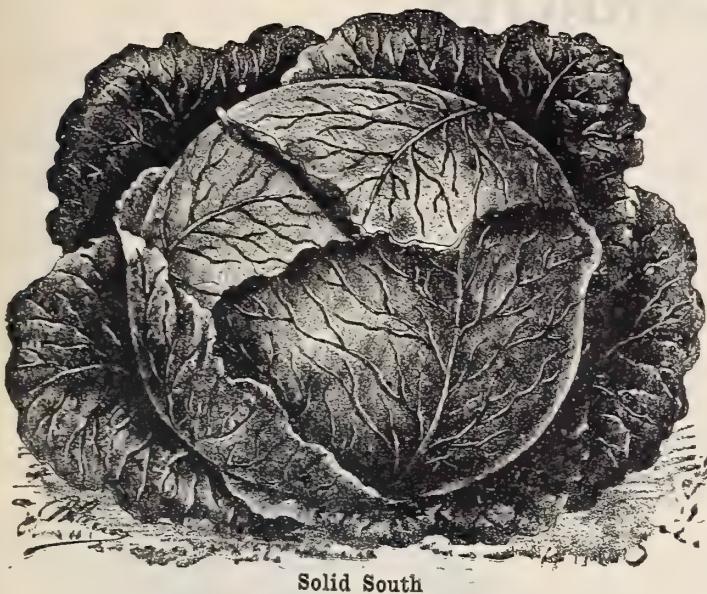
Your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage is fine. I consider it the best cabbage I have grown in a long time. (This is the trial package you sent me this spring.)—P. V. GARDNER, Gaston Co., N. C., Aug. 20, 1905.

Your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage is fine. I consider it the best cabbage we can grow in eastern North Carolina.—G. SMITHSON, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

I consider your strain of Charleston Wakefield one of the best and most profitable early cabbages. They are about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and fully twice the size. The ones I bought of you have done fine.—JASPER FLETCHER, Marlboro Co., S. C.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield



Solid South

CABBAGE, continued

Winnigstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early York. An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large York. Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a very good early Cabbage, of particularly good qualities for the table. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market-gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Early Drumhead. A medium-early, round-headed Cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Henderson's Succession. A good second-early Cabbage, making large, flat heads, similar to All-Seasons. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium-early varieties. Makes large, flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Solid South. A magnificent Cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. All who have grown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Your Solid South Cabbage will never be beaten in the South, as it is the largest, best keeping and thriftest-growing cabbage I ever saw; and all your other seeds did equally well.—D. L. WALDEN, Sabine Co., La., Jan. 30, 1904.

The Solid South beats the world in solidity and size. I have them now that were set out in June, and they have stood the hot summer and cold autumn, and are good and solid now; so I think them the best of all strains of cabbage for the South.—WARREN AMBROSE, Washington Co., N. C.

All-Seasons. An "all-season" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. Ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large, solid, round, flattened on top, and of best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

All Head Early. A compact-growing, hard-heading, flat variety, recommended principally for summer and early fall crop, but when sown late also makes excellent, solid and good keeping winter Cabbages. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Louisville Drumhead. For Cabbage to set out in August or early in September to head up during the winter, the Louisville Drumhead is becoming very popular. Truckers who have grown this variety claim that it is particularly adapted for growing during cold weather, and that it will ordinarily continue growing and heading up so that it can be marketed right from the fields in March, just when Cabbages are very scarce and usually selling at high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main-crop Cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Danish Summer Round Head. An earlier short-stemmed type of the famous Danish Ballhead, particularly recommended for early and midsummer crop. The heads mature earlier and quicker than the Danish Ballhead, and are set on shorter and heavier stalks, and are less liable to become bent over in adverse conditions of weather. The heads average larger in size than those of the Ballhead, and are heavier in weight. They are extremely hard and

solid, of sweet flavor and crisp, tender texture. The New Danish Summer Round Head has less outer foliage, and resists drought to a remarkable extent, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during hot summer as the best market type. We recommend to our customers extended experiments with this variety, as from reports from other sections we believe it will prove to be a very satisfactory and desirable sort for midsummer and autumn use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.

Danish Winter Ballhead. A distinct type of winter Cabbage, maturing later than the Flat Dutch. Especially recommended for its great solidity and excellent keeping qualities. The heads are nearly round in form, hard and solid, and weigh heavier for their size than any other Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.

Buncombe, or North Carolina. A variety in great favor in western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy, and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter Cabbage, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

I cannot say too much in regard to the Buncombe Cabbage. I keep them all through the winter. We cooked the last of them the first day of March, I like them very well; so send me ten packets more.—BURRELL PERRY, Franklin Co., N. C.

Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter Cabbages. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch. This is a most superior strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, and one that has given the very best crop results and satisfaction all through the South, our customers who grow it pronouncing it the largest yielding and surest cropping of late fall and winter Cabbages. It is specially suited to the South, and we strongly recommend all who grow Cabbage for late fall and winter to use our Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

I have used your Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage seed, and have a fine crop. I have been growing late cabbage for several years past, and if there is a better one than yours, I have not found it. A strong point in its favor is that it does not burst. Would advise all growers to try this variety.—T. W. REDD, Middlesex Co., Va.

Your Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage grows larger and more solid than any other kind that I have ever grown.—G. W. MORGAN, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor, very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter Cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large-sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Green Glazed. A vigorous-growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Wood's Prize-Head Late Flat Dutch



Wood's
Scarlet
Intermediate
Carrot

CARROTS

Our stock of Carrots are the very best; far superior to the cheap California seed, which produces large tops and rougher roots than our selected French-grown seed. Market-gardeners particularly desiring roots of even form and color for bunching will be well pleased with the stocks grown from our seed.

CULTURE.—Carrots do best in a light, rich, loamy, deeply worked soil. Sow in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and afterwards thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. Fertilize liberally with well-rooted stable manure and a rapidly available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

INSECT REMEDY.—If the parsley or Carrot worm attacks the foliage, use slug-shot, applying while the dew is on.

Chantenay, or Model. This is preëminently the Carrot for the market-gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape, and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow 5 or 6 inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-round usefulness. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A fine, handsome Carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Early Scarlet Horn. Early and popular; fine for the private and market garden. Grows about 4 inches long. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

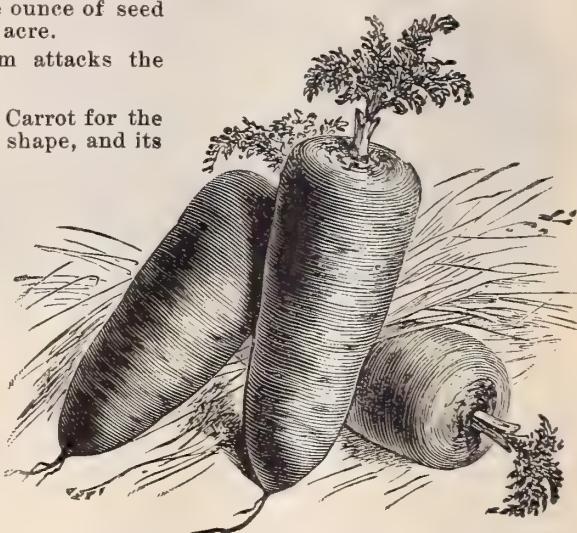
Oxheart, or Guerande. An entirely distinct variety, and deserving of general cultivation. Grows 3 to 4 inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Half-Long Scarlet Stump-rooted. Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Half-Long Danvers. Thick-growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular main-crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Half-Long Scarlet Stump-rooted Carrot

COLLARDS

This is peculiarly a southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make excellent stock feed. Collards are sown both early and late, same as cabbage.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, in use in the South for years.
Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Basil, Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Catnip. Leaves are used, both green and dried, for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 3cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Horehound. The leaves are used for seasoning, and also in making of cough and candy remedies. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Rosemary. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Rue. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Tansy. Used for making bitters. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.



Collards

CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine rich soil, covering to a depth of one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered out. Transplant from July to October. September plantings succeed excellently, and require less labor than setting out earlier. To prepare a bed for Celery, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 feet wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. In field culture, when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, the plants are set on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants set 6 inches apart in the row; or, if the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use, they may be set in rows as close as 2 feet apart. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it makes growth. Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart.

New Snow-White. The New Snow-white is a pure white, self-blanching variety, without a rival in purity of color. It makes a good, healthy, vigorous growth, is easy to grow and blanch, grows remarkably solid, and keeps better than other self-blanching sorts, and so can be used both early and late. It is remarkable for its crispness and richness of flavor, and is an ideal Celery, both for home use and market. We recommend it very strongly to our customers, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most popular kinds in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Evans' Triumph. A fine new late white Celery. Superior to the Winter Queen for growing in this section. The plants make extra large bunches of broad, solid stalks, which blanch readily to a pearly white, and are exceedingly crisp, brittle and of the finest flavor. A fine keeper and desirable for late winter and spring use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Self-blanching. Originator's stock. French-grown seed. A vigorous-growing and handsome variety, decidedly better in quality than the White Plume, and is larger in size. It is of compact growth, with a large, solid heart, and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Is crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor. Color beautiful golden yellow, both stalks and leaves. Largely used by our southern truckers and gardeners. Our strain of this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Golden Rose Self-blanching. This is of the same beautiful type of Celery as Golden Self-blanching. It has the same beautiful, rich golden yellow color, but differs in the color of the outside ribs, which are tinged with a handsome rosy pink. Its earliness, self-blanching habit and beautiful appearance upon the table recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Improved White Plume. This matures and can be used earlier than any other Celery, being entirely white or light foliage, which requires little earthing up to blanch. It is handsome in appearance, and of good quality, but as it is not a very good keeper should be planted only for early use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Pink Plume. Similar to the well-known White plume, except that stalks are tinged with pink; very attractive appearance and good flavor. A strong grower, requiring but little blanching to make it ready for use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and is one of the best for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. White

Celeries are still in great favor with a good many of our growers, and this is one of the best and most satisfactory of the white sorts grown. Stalks crisp and of fine nutty flavor. Of compact growth and fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Celery Seed for Seasoning. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

Celery Plants. We can supply all the principal kinds of Celery plants in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Special price on large lots.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Smooth Prague. The best of the Turnip-rooted Celeries; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

To Market-Gardeners and Truckers
requiring large quantities of seeds we can frequently make special prices, where quantity warrants. Shall be glad to quote prices or answer inquiries at any time.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Unquestionably the most showy and attractive Celery
grown; very popular for market and shipping



Giant Pascal

A vigorous-growing and fine-flavored Celery; very desirable and popular both for market and private use

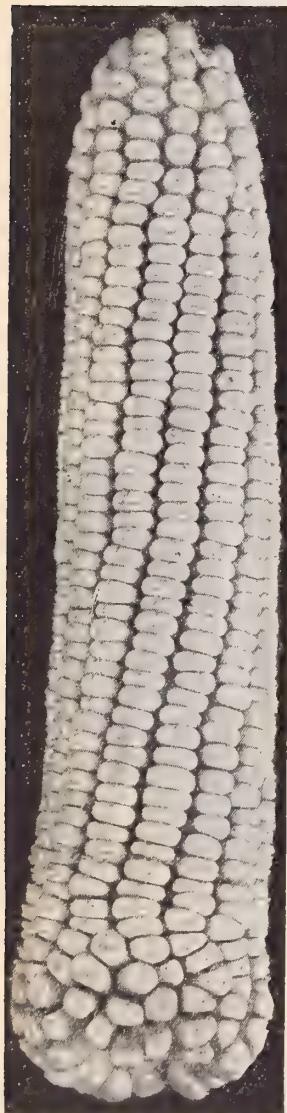
GARDEN CORN

CULTURE.—Plant the early Corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July or first part of August for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant 200 hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Pints can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, to cover postage

EARLY AND EXTRA-EARLY CORN

The first five varieties are not strictly Sugar Corns, but make most excellent green Corn and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.



Trucker's Favorite

Extra-Early Adams. The earliest white Corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 60c.; bus. \$2; dozen ears 25c.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra-Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than the Sugar Corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$2; dozen ears 25c.

Gentry Early Market. A most superior early roasting-ear Corn, very prolific; large ears, well filled out; comes in directly after Adams Early, and is a most desirable and profitable second-early variety. While not a Sugar Corn, it is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50.

Trucker's Favorite. Never have we introduced a Corn that has given more general satisfaction than this. For a second-early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white Corn, with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15c.; pk. 70c.; bus. \$2.25; dozen ears 30c.

I am satisfied that Trucker's Favorite is one of the best early corns on the market.—DEMP'S PERKERSON, Fulton County, Ga., Oct. 24, 1905.

I am very much pleased with the Trucker's Favorite Corn, which I have been using. It comes up to your recommendation in every particular.—T. W. WATKINS, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1904.

Rareripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth, this variety is desirable for second-early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. \$1.75; dozen ears 30 cts.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN

New White Evergreen. This valuable new Sugar Corn is a distinct improvement over the old Stowell's Evergreen. It produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round Sugar Corn in cultivation. For full description, see **New and Desirable Varieties.** Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

Hiawatha Sugar. This is the most desirable variety of Sugar Corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a good, large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled with grain from end to end. It makes a most desirable sort to follow in succession after the earliest kinds, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to our list of Sweet Corns. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.25.

The Hiawatha Corn was very satisfactory. Yielded corn of a superior flavor for table use, besides being very prolific, and I used it both for early and late corn.—J. L. GRAY, Nelson Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1905.

Premo. The earliest Sweet Corn of all. A pure Sweet Corn from five to seven days earlier than the Extra-Early Adams, and of the most delicious sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 90c.; bus. \$3.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the Sugar Corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 80 cts.; bus. \$2.75.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 80 cts.; bus. \$2.75.

Extra-Early Cory. Next to the Premo, this is the earliest of the Sweet Corns. The ears, while not as large as later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 80c.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 80 cts.; bus. \$2.75.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

Egyptian. A splendid sort for table and market, also largely used for canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 40c.

Stowell's Evergreen. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 40c.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.50.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 50 cts.

POP CORN

Pop Corn grown for the local market is usually quite profitable, as there is nearly always a good demand for it for retailing at local stores. A pin-money crop for the boys and girls, as well as a crop that will give them a great deal of pleasure at the winter fireside.

Mapledale Prolific. A very prolific Corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are a pearly white. Grows about 6 feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; dozen ears 25c.

Rice. This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the Pop Corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3; dozen ears 25 cts.

Queen's Golden. This is a large-eared and handsome yellow Pop Corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; dozen ears 25 cts.

Pop Corn for Popping. Qt. 15c.; pk. 90 cts.

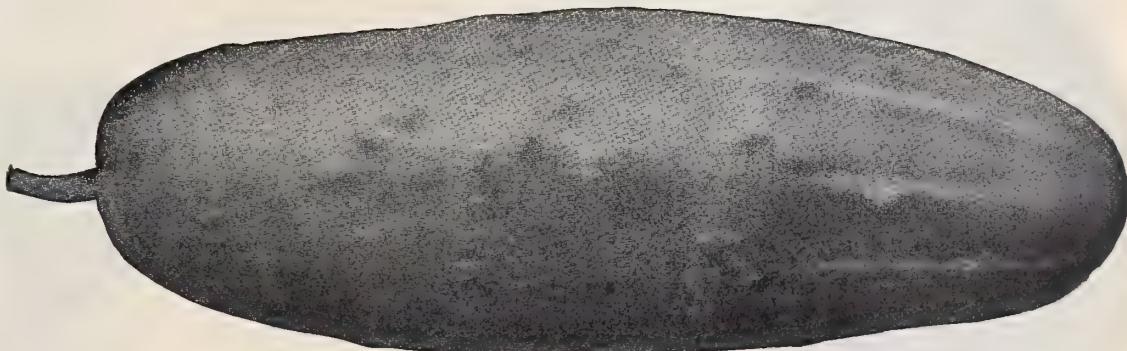


Hiawatha

CUCUMBER

CULTURE.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and, when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Klondike. This new variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is considered one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for shipping both melons and Cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly where it is desired to grow for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.



New Model Cucumber

New Model. Our customers who have grown this are enthusiastic in its praise, pronouncing it superior in earliness, productiveness and uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance to other varieties. It sets its fruit close to the hill, keeps its color remarkably well, and is of fine flavor. It is of the White Spine type, but a little darker in color than the regular White Spine Cucumber. We recommend it very strongly, both for truckers and for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.

I found your New Model Cucumber to be a great deal more than what you represented it to be. I consider it one of the most profitable Cucumbers, both for truckers and farmers.—M. K. NICKELL, Fayette Co., W. Va., Oct. 26, 1905.

This season I planted three different varieties of Cucumber, and the New Model surpassed in earliness, productiveness, uniformity of size, shape, color and appearance, and I consider it the most valuable of all varieties for market or family use. I think it worthy in every respect of the name that it bears.—W. F. CAHOON, Pamlico Co., N. C., Sept. 10, 1904.

Your New Model Cucumber which you sent me is a very fine variety. It has a fine flavor and is very productive, yielding more than any other sort. It is the finest variety I have ever grown.—EDWARD UZZELL, Carteret Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1904.

Early Green Cluster. Early to mature, bearing in clusters; prolific. An excellent early kind; also fine for small pickles in bottles or jars. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The Cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Arlington White Spine. A selection of the White Spine which originated near Boston, and which has proved very popular with our truckers and market-gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Siberian. Extra-early; very prolific; makes good-sized Cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small-sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60c.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling Cucumber. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Cumberland. A most superior new pickling Cucumber, which should rapidly come into general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Improved Long Green. The Cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market and pickling. Of dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Zwaim. Originated and largely grown near Zwaim, in Austria, hence its name. It is very prolific, produces uniform and short green Cucumbers of a most desirable size and quality for pickling. It is medium early in maturity, of compact growth; fruit sets close to the hill, and the uniformity in size and appearance of the Cucumbers is remarkable. While this variety is specially recommended for pickling purposes, it also makes a most desirable table sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Japanese Climbing. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber, and can be grown on poles, trellises or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific of fruit, which is of dark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable interesting novelty. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Gherkin, or Burr. Small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.

ENDIVE

Endive makes a most excellent salad or garnishing for use during the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and, when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

White Curled. Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

LEEK

CULTURE.—The Leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in coldframes in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Large Flag. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL. Remember that we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. Seeds ordered in larger quantities, if ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to cover postage.



Large Flag Leek

EGGPLANT

The Eggplant is peculiarly well adapted to our southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.



Black Beauty Eggplant

than that variety. This is a very important point for our southern shippers and our home market-gardeners. The plant is broad, well-rounded, branching near the ground, and produces fruit in great profusion; and one of the largest Eggplant growers stated that in his patch of Black Beauty last season there was not a plant with less than ten fruits, while many plants bore twenty perfect fruits. The color is a rich, lustrous purplish black, its satiny gloss and rich coloring covering the entire surface. The peculiar appropriateness of its name is best appreciated by those who have seen it, while experience in growing it proves its right to an even better claim than attractive appearance, as its excellent qualities make it a most desirable introduction, both for home use and market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

New York Improved Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock of this variety is specially selected both for size, shape and prolific qualities, and we recommend it particularly to those who plant for profit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Florida High Bush. A new strain of the New York Improved Eggplant, which has proved of the greatest value to our southern truckers and shippers in the section where it has been grown. It is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness; is very hardy, and will stand more cold weather than the New York Improved. The hot sun does not blight the blossoms, as is the case with some other sorts. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree, partly on account of its strong, upright growth. It is of large size, first-class shape and superior flavor. Its shipping qualities are the very best, commission men reporting that it arrives in the very best condition, and brings the highest price in the northern markets. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Plants. Ready May and June. Doz. 20 cts.; 100 \$1.



Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—An excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and is very palatable and tender, with a fine and delicate flavor. For early use, sow in April in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 8 inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; the flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25

KALE, or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is the best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, and it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drill. It is much the best to sow the winter kinds in drills and give some cultivation.

Turnip-rooted.

An entirely new plant, the leaves somewhat resembling, in color and appearance, the Curled Siberian Kale. The salad makes a very attractive appearance, and will prove very salable on our markets. When

cooked, it is sweet and of excellent flavor, and superior in table qualities to the Siberian or Norfolk Kale. In addition to its value for salad, the roots are most desirable as a table vegetable for use during the winter and early spring. It makes a long, carrot-shaped root, which when cooked is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabagas. The roots are of a pure white color, fine grain, cook dry and of excellent flavor. It is hardy, and stands severe winters all right, and will yield a fine crop of salad fully as early as either turnips or Kale. At the same time, it will give cuttings much longer than either. It should be sown during August, or certainly before the middle of September, and is best sown in drills 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; although it can be sown broadcast. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

The Emerald Isle. A new winter Kale. A more appropriate name could hardly have been selected for this beautiful new Kale. It makes a very uniform growth, leaves beautifully crimped and curled, and is really a much more attractive and desirable variety than the Curled Siberian. The color of the leaves is a beautiful emerald green, which is entirely uniform, making a most attractive appearance, both while growing in the field and after being cut for market. A most desirable variety both for the private and market-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Bird Tongue. A new variety sent to us by one of our correspondents in Denmark, who states that it is a decided novelty, and one that we can recommend very highly to our customers. It has leaves of a bright green color, long-shaped, something like a bird's tongue, hence its name. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, and it always attracts decided attention. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Curled Siberian (Blue Kale). The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Spring, or Smooth. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.



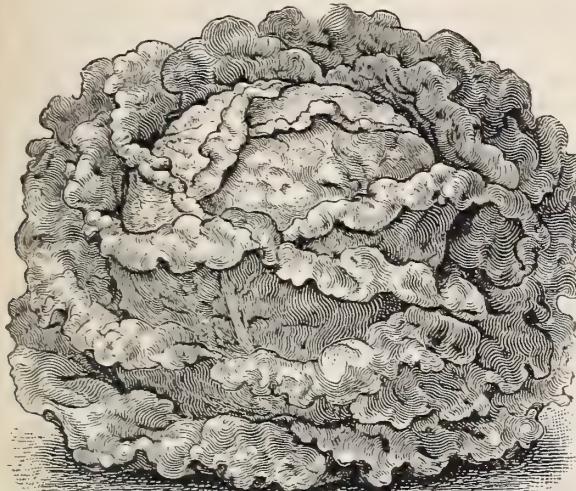
Green Curled Siberian Kale

Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots

And all Vegetable Plants in season. See pages 13 and 42 of this Catalogue

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July and August. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames 9 inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.



Mammoth Black-seeded Butter Lettuce

or fumigation with tobacco. For the green Lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.

Early Prizehead. This Lettuce forms a large, tender, crisp head, of superior flavor, long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed. It is of a desirable green color, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, giving it a very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Mammoth Black-seeded Butter. This is larger in size and quite an improvement over the ordinary Black-seeded Butter and the Salamander, and is a most desirable summer Lettuce. It is a cabbage-headed Lettuce of beautiful green color, forms large-sized, compact, tender heads, creamy white inside, and of a desirable rich, buttery flavor. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity. It resists heat and drought, and is slow to run to seed. For spring or summer this is a most excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Wood's Cabbage. The best and most popular variety for outdoor growing. Makes large, solid heads, of excellent quality. Stands cold weather better than other kinds, being decidedly hardier than the Big Boston. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, it has maintained its reputation, and is today one of the most popular Lettuces in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Unrivaled. A sterling new variety of the Big Boston type, but without the brownish tinge which appears in that variety. It is similar in shape, appearance and growth to the Big Boston, but with the added attractiveness of being more desirable in color, a most decided improvement, which will be readily appreciated, particularly by those who grow for market or shipping. We recommend our Lettuce growers to plant at least a part of their crop in this variety, as we are sure they will be more than pleased with the crop results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25

Wood's Improved Big Boston. The best Lettuce for growing in hotbeds or coldframes for market or shipping. Tested, tried and proved, it has unquestionably taken the front rank as a winter and early spring market variety, and our sales of seed of this kind are larger than of all other varieties

INSECT REMEDIES.—Plant lice sometimes interfere considerably with Lettuce grown in hotbeds or greenhouses. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil,



Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce

put together, with the exception of Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It grows quickly, makes a large, solid head, packs and carries well to market, and fully merits its popularity for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25. Special prices to truckers and market-gardeners.

California Cream Butter. Largely grown by shippers to northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Crisp-as-Ice. When grown quickly the leaves of this are exceedingly brittle and tender. Heads large, leaves thick, and nicely crimped, outer leaves touched with bronze. A very pretty Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 10 inches high by 18 inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing Lettuce; makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Boston Market, or White-seeded Tennisball. A splendid early Lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Black-seeded Tennisball. Excellent for forcing; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp and a fine table variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer Lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Brown Dutch. The hardest of Lettuces, and best for outdoor fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants. 25 cts. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

The best of all Cabbage Lettuces for spring planting

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant 10 to 12 seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants. Ashes, lime, or dry road-dust sprinkled over the young plants when the dew is on will prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills; 2 pounds will plant one acre.



Extra-Early Hanover Cantaloupe

Unquestionably the best extra-early Cantaloupe in cultivation

Extra-Early Hanover. This variety originated in this section, and is unquestionably the best extra-early Cantaloupe in cultivation. While being extra-early in maturity, it also makes a good-sized melon, averaging considerably larger than the Netted Gem. It is round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent quality, and a fine shipping and market melon. Wherever it has been grown it has become very popular, and the demand for the seed has increased rapidly each year, so much so that it has always exhausted our supply before the season was over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over at 90c. per lb.

The Extra-Early Hanover Cantaloupes are the best I ever planted. They yield more to the hill, ripen sooner, and are fine sellers in our market. I wish to say that all the seeds I ever bought of you have always given me perfect satisfaction, and I have been planting them twelve years.—S. E. SANDERS, Richmond County, Ga., February 1, 1905.

Your Hanover Cantaloupe is the best that has ever been grown in this country. They are prolific bearers, extra-early, hardy, very fine quality, sweet and delicious. Sell like hot cakes.—J. H. ROGERS, Haywood County, N.C.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem. Our stock is specially grown for us in the famous Rocky Ford melon district, and is a particularly valuable strain for shippers. It is uniform in size, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed, firm-fleshed and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. Special price in large lots.

Wood's Netted Gem. A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem, which we have been selecting and improving for years. Our stock runs a little larger in size than the Rocky Ford strain, and, both in appearance and table qualities, will produce more high-grade fruits to the acre than any other stock of Netted Gem we have ever grown; and we believe that we have today the best strain of Netted Gem Cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Your Netted Gem Cantaloupe is far superior to any Cantaloupe that I ever tried to raise for shipping. It beats the old Rocky Ford in all respects.—FRANK MARCK, Dinwiddie County, Va., September 26, 1904.

Wood's Perfection. This is another of our own introduction, which has proved to be of very superior merit. It is one of the best of large Cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, turning to salmon; well ribbed and thickly netted; unusually sweet and luscious. A splendid Cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Tip Top. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, has thick orange flesh and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand for the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh, of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Jenny Lind. An extra-early variety. Small size, and makes very nice Cantaloupes, of good flavor. Largely used by shippers; also a desirable variety for the home and near-by market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Extra-Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly netted skin and dark thick flesh. A good market variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Skilman's Netted Nutmeg. A large-sized Cantaloupe, thickly netted, and of excellent flavor. Medium early. Pkt. 3 cts., oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, of medium size, oval-shaped, with salmon-colored flesh, very dark, almost black, green skin. Fine flavor, and makes a most attractive table variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Emerald Gem. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Salmon-fleshed melons are becoming very popular. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

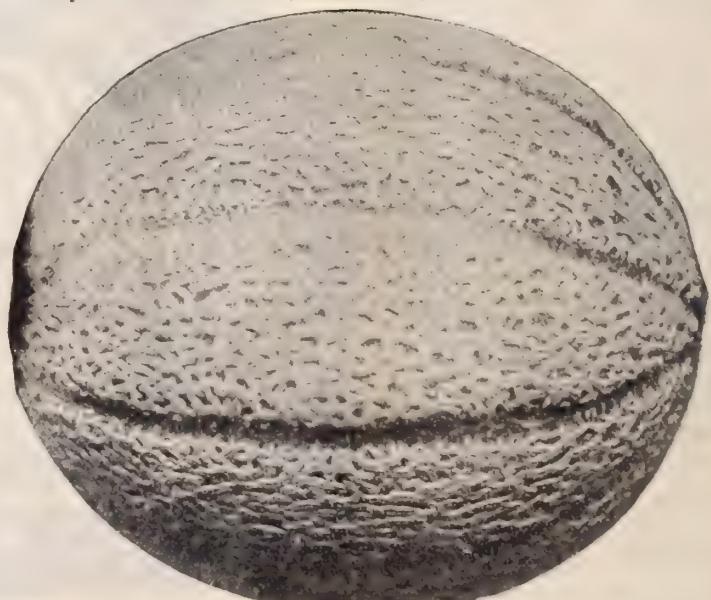
Champion Market. A large-growing, thickly netted sort, of very handsome appearance. Flesh light green. An attractive market variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Flesh very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Banana. Grows 18 to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Glass Melon. An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon, the color of rind a light lemon-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

A superior strain of the well-known Rocky Ford Netted Gem

Wood's Watermelon Seeds GROWN IN THE SUNNY SOUTH

*"Green rind, red meat, full of juice,
And so sweet."*

If you want quality, sweetness and the best melons that it is possible to grow, plant our southern-raised melon seed. Northern or western-grown melon seed doesn't begin to compare, when you consider the quality of the fruit produced.

CULTURE.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say 10 to 12 feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre.

INSECT REMEDIES.—The same remedies as used and recommended for cantaloupes.

I am so very much pleased with Watermelon seeds I ordered of you last spring—Harris Earliest, Rattlesnake, Dark Icing and others. I find I can make better truck for market with seeds bought of you.—C. H. DAVIS, Vance County, N. C., August 7, 1905.

Halbert Honey. The strong points in favor of this new Watermelon are its superb flavor, sweetness, tenderness and fine table qualities. It has a dark, rich-colored, glossy green rind, very attractive in appearance; which, with the beautiful crimson color of the flesh, and fine flavor, makes it especially desirable. It is early to mature, and will prove to be a most desirable kind, both for a home melon for private use and for near-by market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

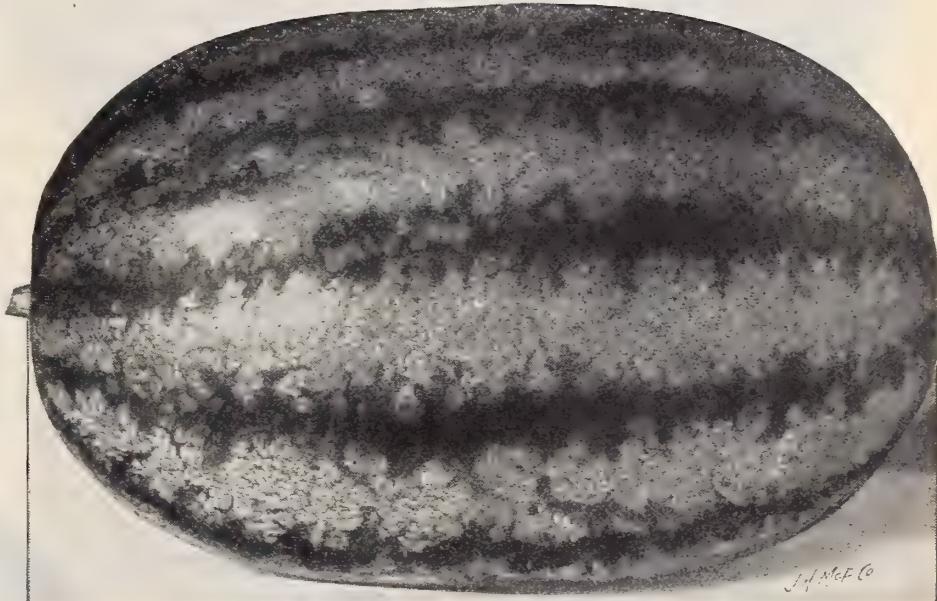
Harris' Earliest. A new Watermelon, which is unquestionably the earliest Watermelon in the market, being earlier and decidedly superior as a shipping and market melon to the Dark Icing, which hitherto has been one of the best early melons, but, owing to its tender rind, is not a good shipping sort. This melon is also remarkable for its productiveness, and will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh from 12 to 40 pounds, the average being 15 to 20 pounds. Growers who have planted this variety have been remarkably well pleased with it, and are unanimous in its praise as the best early Watermelon in cultivation. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping. It will also be found a most valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.

The Harris Earliest Watermelon, seed of which I purchased of you this year, proved to be the largest early melon I raised, being about ten days earlier than the Dark Icing. It is an all-round good local and shipping melon.—HERMAN SCHMIDT, Habersham County, Ga., October 30, 1905.

Your Harris Earliest Watermelon is certainly the melon for early planting, especially for market-gardeners. I planted when all early melons are started here, and got ripe melons on the 23d of June. July 4 is considered very early in this section. We also had a late frost, which kept them back. They are very fine bearers and growers; mine averaged about seventeen pounds to the melon.—BURKE CALHOUN, Marlboro County, S. C., Oct. 25, 1905.

Jackson. (See illustration on cover page.) Wherever grown, this popular southern variety quickly establishes itself in public favor. It is really one of the most desirable melons for home use or home market in cultivation. It has a mottled green rind; flesh firm, sweet and of delicious flavor. It ripens close to the rind, and has a solid, tender heart. We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most superior quality melons in our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Duke Jones. This is somewhat similar to the Jones, but is better for a shipping and market melon, as it has better carrying qual-



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

ties. It grows to a large size, is early to mature; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, is very prolific, and of finest flavor. Customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon-grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining, to an unusual degree, splendid shipping and table qualities. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

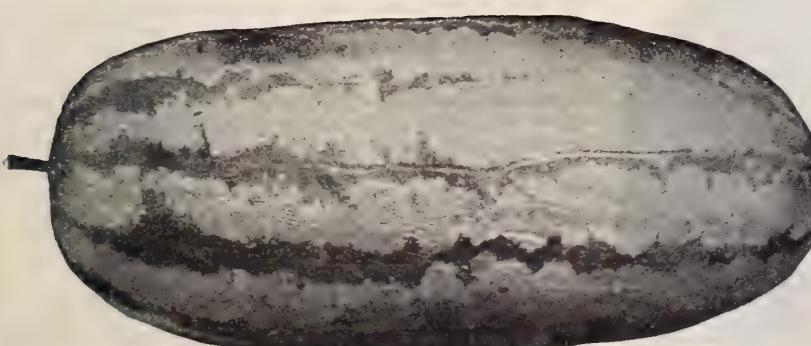
Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon is no doubt the best melon in cultivation. We tried eight or ten different kinds, and found the Rattlesnake melon superior to any we have ever raised. I am going to raise my entire crop of them next year. They grow large here on the river.—R. W. HELBERT, Washington County, Va., September 26, 1904.

I think the Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon one of the finest melons I have seen. Good flavor, tough rind, extra good size, and very fine appearance, though rather late. I never saw a melon patch with all the melons as much alike in shape and color. I think your seed came from a pure strain.—J. L. LIPSCOMB, Lunenburg County, Va., October 10, 1904.

Dark Icing. A splendid extra-early melon, an excellent variety for either home use or near-by market. An attractive and popular melon. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Peerless, or White-Seeded Ice Cream. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Eden. Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon-growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe and is a little more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c. In 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

A superior quality melon, very desirable both for home use and market



New Monarch Watermelon

WATERMELONS, continued

New Monarch. This new melon originated with one of our largest southern melon-growers, who is enthusiastic in its praise as a shipper and home-market melon, combining also what is so seldom found in shipping and market varieties, high quality for the table. The color of the rind is a mottled silvery gray, thoroughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever it is seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. The vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

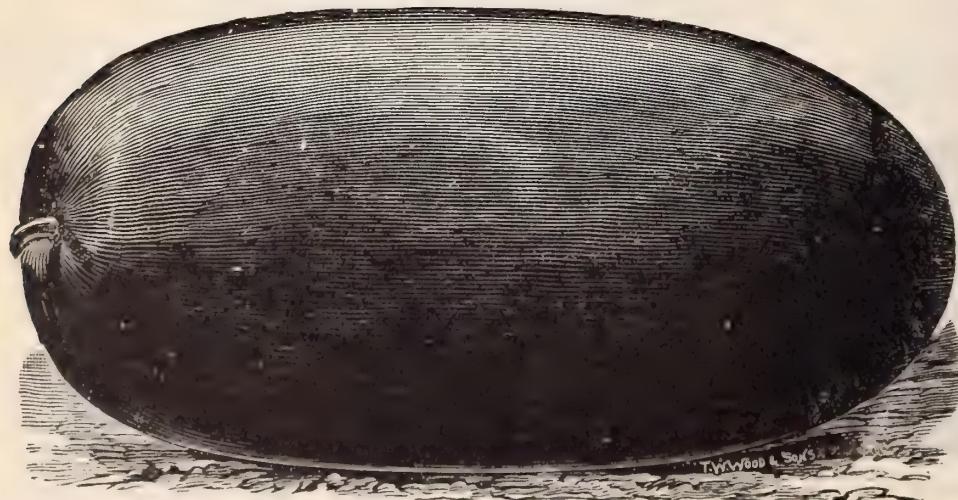
The New Monarch Watermelon turned out splendidly. It is a very large melon, with a meat almost equal to Honey, and very salable, owing to its size and flavor.—W. R. CARPER, Botetourt County, Va., October 26, 1905.

The Jones. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Girardeau's Triumph. A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the Florida Favorite but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp, has bright red, very sweet flesh. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is a splendid melon for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Carolina Bradford. A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size, elongated in shape; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.



Carolina Bradford Watermelon

Very desirable for home use or home market on account of its superior eating qualities

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. One of the most popular kinds in our list. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40c.

Blue Gem, or Glossier. Will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon is far superior. Of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.

Kleckley's Sweets, or Monte Cristo. This is one of the earliest melons in our list to ripen, and is also one of the sweetest and best flavored. It is hard to beat, and is a splendid melon for home use or near-by market, but, on account of thin rind, is not a good shipping melon. Color of rind dark green, flesh bright scarlet, with broad solid heart, crisp, sugary and melting; of handsome appearance and uniformly superior quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

We like the Kleckley's Sweets better than any other melon we have ever tried. We don't grow any other varieties now. For home use and near-by market, in our opinion, they can't be beat.—J. V. BRANDON, Jackson County, Ala.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its



The Jones Watermelon

keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. In 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Pride of Georgia. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Mountain Sweet. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Citron (for preserving). Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested, on application.

English Spawn. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. and over at 10 cts. per lb. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. for postage.

ONION

CULTURE, LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—To grow large Onions to best advantage from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart, and 4 to 6 inches between the Onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to Onions, making them grow larger, and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop of medium-sized Onions and small Onion sets. The medium-sized can be used or sold, and the small Onion sets planted out either in the fall or spring to make large Onions. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

GROWING ONION SETS FROM SEED. To grow Onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.



Southport Globe Onion

Large cropping and specially desirable for the South

it commands the highest prices on the markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Southport Yellow Globe. Similar in shape to the Southport White Globe, but the Onions grow a little larger, and it usually makes a larger yield per acre. Is also considered a better keeper than the white, but not quite so mild in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Southport Red Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Extra-Early White Pearl. The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white Onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large Onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white Onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main-crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table Onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Bermuda Onion. Our stock of this famous early-shipping Onion, genuine Teneriffe-grown, is specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. They are tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and early spring, and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda. **White Bermuda**, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75. **Red Bermuda**, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Last year I bought of you 20 pounds of White Bermuda Onion seed, and I believe 99 per cent of them germinated. They were truer to name than any seed I ever saw. The crop is nearly ready to harvest, and is estimated by various growers at from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. It exceeds by far any crop in the county, and I shall take much genuine pleasure in advising my neighbors to place their orders with you next season.—G. A. MATTHEWS, Monroe Co., Fla.

Southport White Globe. True globe shape; an Onion of handsome silvery white color, flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular form, combined with the clear silvery whiteness of its skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown, and Pkt. 5 cts.;

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive Onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

White Queen. A beautiful, small white Onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN ONIONS

Mammoth Silver King. This is one of the largest Onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Prizetaker, or Spanish King. Like nearly all Spanish Onions, this makes extra large sized Onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw-color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive Onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

Copper King. This attains an enormous size, single Onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.



Mammoth Silver King Onion

You can save and make money by growing

ONION SETS

from seed. Sow the seed in March or early in April. Sell or use the larger sized Onions for pickling. Save the small ones for sets for planting out in the fall or the following spring.

NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish, similar to capers. Plant April or May.

Tall Mixed. The tall varieties require to be planted either alongside of fences or trellis work, or staked, to do best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Dwarf. These make very ornamental plants, and are much easier to grow than the tall kinds. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

ONION SETS

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised.

Yellow Danvers. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts. Bushel price on application.

Silver Skin. The best of white Onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large-yielding. Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts. Bushel price on application.

Yellow Potato Onions

(also called the **Hill Onion**). This makes a large-sized Onion, of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Is of a reddish yellow color, and a good keeper. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized Onion often dividing up and producing as many as twelve Onions, from medium size to small sets. The very smallest sets produce from one to two large Onions, while the larger sets will produce all the way from two to twenty Onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small size sets (averaging about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1. Medium size sets (averaging about the size of an egg), pk. 85 cts. Bushel price on application.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large Onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and of slightly better keeping qualities than the Yellow Potato Onion. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3.

Extra-Early White Pearl. An extra-early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

OKRA, or GUMBO

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

French Market Prolific. A most desirable new variety, which originated in Louisiana, and is one of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans Market. It is early to mature; is a cross between the tall-growing and White Velvet va-



Dwarf Prolific Okra

ieties, commencing to bear when it is 12 inches high, and producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, bearing continuously until the plant reaches its maximum height. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. It is predicted that when this variety becomes generally known it will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

The French Market Okra bought of you was planted the latter part of April. It is rather late in bearing here; a productive and continuous bearer after commencing. Is now bearing, after all other varieties are dead. Finest of any kind for table; very best flavored.—J. R. BROWN, Taliaferro Co., Ga., Oct. 18, 1905.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded. A distinct, valuable new Okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches, and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf Prolific. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Tall Green. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the southern states. It is used the same as spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white- or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are best for general use.

CULTURE.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Ostrich Plume. This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable Mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Southern Giant Curled. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

White or Black. Used for salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Lb. 15 cts.

PEANUTS

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in May, in drills 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 pounds of shelled nuts, or one bushel (22 lbs.) of the Peanuts when not shelled to plant an acre. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. If by mail, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. (22 lbs.) \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

Spanish. A thin-shelled variety. The nuts are rather smaller in size than the Virginia, but fill the shell more compactly. The nuts are of excellent flavor, and it is a very desirable kind to grow. This variety is also largely used for feed and forage. For full information for this purpose, see Farm Seeds. Qt. 15 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.) \$2. Special prices on large lots.



Sugar, or Hollow Crown Parsnip
A most desirable and healthy winter vegetable

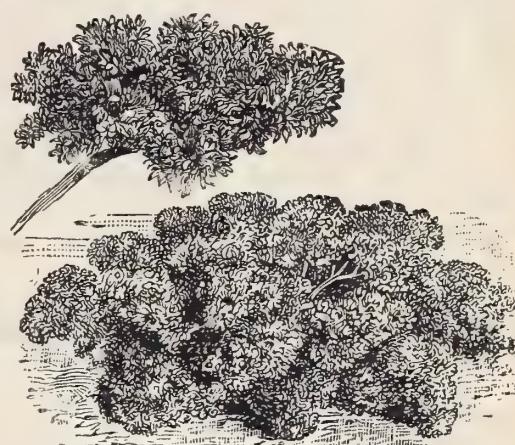
PARSLEY

The growing of Parsley in hotbeds or coldframes for marketing during the winter is usually very profitable. Parsley is more generally used and appreciated during the winter and early spring than at any other time, and there is always a ready sale for it at profitable prices in our large markets. It is very desirable for use in flavoring soups and stews, and as garnishing for dishes for the table.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Plain, or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for Parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Sugar. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

PEPPER

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild red Pepper grown. At the same time it is very thick-fleshed for so large a variety. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges. The flesh is thick and very mild, and as sweet as an apple, the green Peppers making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A dwarf Pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red Peppers thickly set on the plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Ruby King. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Long Red Cayenne. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest Peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Tabasco. A very hot and pungent variety; used largely for making pepper-sauce. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Red Cluster. Very hot; color coral-red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort, of mild flavor. Color purplish red. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Doz. 15 cts.; 100 75 cts.



Procopp's Giant Pepper

MAINE-GROWN SEED POTATOES

We carry the largest stock in the South

GARDEN PEAS

CULTURE.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart. Packets mailed free

EXTRA-EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early. This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thoroughbred stock of extra-early Peas. Careful personal selection has been made each season, for a number of years back, until its superiority in earliness, productiveness and uniformity in ripening has been absolutely fixed. Tests made the past season, with all the leading varieties of extra-early Peas, confirm conclusively that this Pea is at least three to four days earlier than any other known variety, and that it is remarkable for its prolific qualities and evenness and uniformity of growth. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color longer after being picked than other kinds, this being a point of particular value when they are grown for shipping purposes. We strongly recommend this Pea to our cus-



Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early Pea

mers, believing it will bring them increased profits from their Pea crops, on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$3.25.

Wood's Pedigree Extra-Early Pea is the best by far that I have ever raised for very earliness and productiveness.—(JUDGE) G. E. CASSEL, Montgomery Co., Va., June 5, 1905.

I planted your Pedigree Extra-Early Peas last spring, and I found them most satisfactory. They were just as good as I want. I don't want to make any mistake this season, so I want you to give me the same Pea.—R. B. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Dec. 29, 1904.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. This is unquestionably one of the best of extra-early Peas for the trucker and market-gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters from them, speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra-Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra-early Pea we have ever grown. Ripens its crop uniformly, and is one of the most popular Peas in cultivation, both for shipping and the home market, and as a first-early for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. 85 cts.; bus. \$3. Special prices on large lots.

I purchased of you, in the spring of this year, one bushel of Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas, to plant on my own truck farm. I have planted several varieties of Peas, but say without hesitation that Wood's Lightning Excelsior is the best variety that I have yet planted. They are hardy, standing more cold, get ripe more uniformly, and are of a most delightful flavor as a table pea; get ripe early, and are good shippers.—L. P. CONNOR, Orangeburg Co., S. C., Oct. 18, 1905.

The Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas I bought of you last season made a very satisfactory crop. They are very popular through this section with other truckers. I expect to double my order this year.—C. J. HARNESBERGER, Alleghany Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1905.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large Pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

First and Best. An excellent strain of first-early Peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.75.

Philadelphia Extra-Early. The old standard extra-early sort, coming in a little later than other extra-early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts.; bus. \$2.75.

Eclipse, or Surprise. In the test on our Hollybrook Farm, we were very much impressed with the great value of this variety as an extra-early wrinkled Pea. It proved earlier than any of the other wrinkled varieties. The vines do not require staking, grow about 2 feet high, and are covered with well-filled pods. The pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size, but it is more prolific than that variety. Its extreme earliness, great productiveness, delicious quality and height of vine destine this variety to be one of the most popular and desirable sorts for the family garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

I have used your garden seeds several seasons, and think them the best in the world.—W. L. BRITT, Bertie Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1904.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea

The most popular extra-early Pea for truckers and market-gardeners.
Special prices in large quantities

EXTRA-EARLY AND EARLY PEAS, continued

Tom Thumb. This is not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent table qualities. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific, and is considered really one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.



Prosperity, or Gradus. This Pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled Peas. It is remarkable for the size and fullness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about 2 feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require staking. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. The Prosperity, or Gradus, Pea is considered, altogether, one of the most valuable improvements that has been made in wrinkled Peas in recent years. It is remarkably productive and is coming into very general use by truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; pk. \$2.25.

Claudit. A new large-podded extra-early wrinkled Pea, of the Gradus, or Prosperity, type. Makes pods nearly as large as the Gradus, containing seven or eight large peas. It has an advantage over the Gradus, however, in that it is several days earlier in maturity. It is pronounced by those who have tested it to be the finest and most remarkable early Pea yet introduced. Nearly as early as the smooth extra-early kinds; pods much larger and more productive. The vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. We strongly recommend this new variety, both to private gardeners and truckers, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most satisfactory Peas in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.

The Claudit Pea is the earliest and best I have ever used. I planted three different varieties, and like the Claudit Pea far the best.—J. B. Barnes, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

American Wonder. One of the earliest of wrinkled Peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about 9 inches high, are of robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$6.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.50.

Prosperity, or Gradus

Sutton's Excelsior. Since the introduction of Nott's Excelsior, which is today probably the most popular dwarf wrinkled sort in America, we have seen no Pea that is so great an advance in this class as Sutton's Excelsior. Same habit of growth as Nott's Excelsior, bearing very large, long, broad pods, filled with large peas, tender and of most delicious flavor. Its great merit lies in the fact that in this we have an early dwarf wrinkled Pea, in the front rank for earliness, with much larger, handsomer pods than any other dwarf early wrinkled Pea yet introduced. It takes the place in this class so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus in the extra-early class, and is bound to be in great demand when fully known. Pods long, broad, straight, seed very pale green, wrinkled. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.

Nott's Excelsior. A standard variety of wrinkled Peas, coming in a few days later than the American Wonder, but bearing larger pods and being more prolific than that variety. Vines dwarf in habit, growing about a foot in height; of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.70; bus. \$6.25.

Thomas Laxton. This splendid new English variety closely resembles the Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth, earliness and luxuriance of foliage. It is, however, even more productive than the Gradus, and has proved with us to be a surer cropper. The pods are large, but a little shorter than Gradus, and instead of being rounded at the point are square or blunt, being even better filled than the Gradus, while its sure cropping and extra productiveness will commend it to all growers as one of the best and most productive early wrinkled Peas in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

SECOND-EARLY AND LATE

Dwarf Champion of England. This is a dwarf variety of the well-known and reliable Champion of England. It is very productive and a sure cropper, hardy, and a robust and vigorous grower. Produces handsome dark green pods of good size and in great abundance, and in quality and flavor of the peas is unsurpassed. Height of vine, about 26 inches. Does not require staking. Comes in directly after the extra-early kinds. It proves to be a most valuable kind, both for market and for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.

Horsford's Market-Garden. A first-class wrinkled Pea; second-early; height 24 inches. Does not require stakes. Is a profitable sort for market-gardeners; a single plant has been known to produce 150 pods. It is equally good for the home table. The pods are borne in pairs, and are easily and quickly picked. This variety is claimed to easily yield more shelled peas to the acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.75.

McLean's Advancer. A very prolific and excellent second-early green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.75.

Allen's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the highest quality, and similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.50.

Wood's Acme. A most superior variety for main crop, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods, and are ever-bearing to a greater degree than any other Pea. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$5.50.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled Peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$6.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine Pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 2 feet, Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market-gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Peas. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

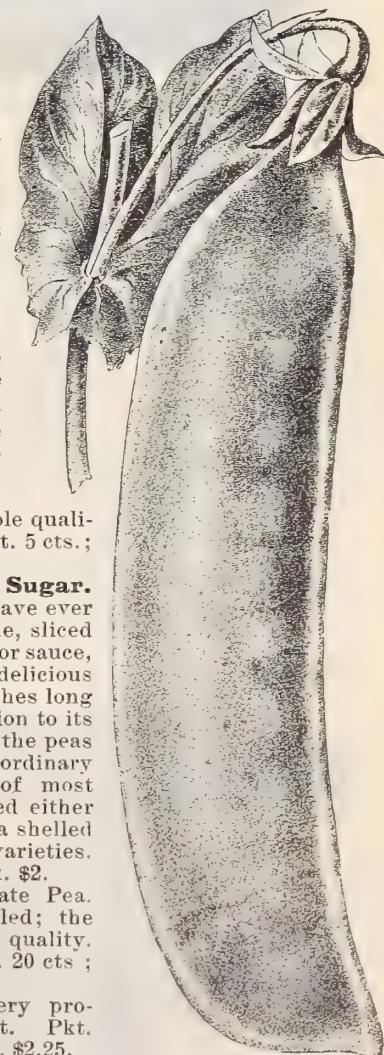
Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar. No edible-podded Pea that we have ever grown can compare with this one, sliced and boiled. Served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. In addition to its value as an edible-podded Pea, the peas when shelled and used as ordinary wrinkled peas, are sweet and of most delicious flavor. It can be used either as an edible-podded pea or as a shelled pea, the same as the wrinkled varieties. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$2.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late Pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.75.

Large White Marrowfat. Very prolific; largely used for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.25.

Blackeye Marrowfat. Closely resembles the above, but is considered more prolific. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 75c.; bus. \$2.15.

Marrowfat Peas planted in December or January come in directly after extra-early varieties planted in the spring, and yield a most satisfactory and profitable crop. The Marrowfat Peas are harder than the extra-earlies.



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins make a very healthy and nutritious winter feed for hogs and cattle, in addition to their value for culinary purposes. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter, as desired.

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, planting in every fourth row of corn, and 10 to 12 feet apart in the row, letting the hill of Pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth. The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size. Is oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and fed or used as desired without any trouble. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is southern raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of Pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Large Cheese. A fine, large Pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best Pumpkin grown. Single Pumpkins have grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. An excellent large-yielding sort of fine flavor, specially recommended for Pumpkin pie. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Connecticut, or Cornfield. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of an orange-yellow color. A good yielder. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Unquestionably the largest yielding and best Pumpkin for the South

RHUBARB

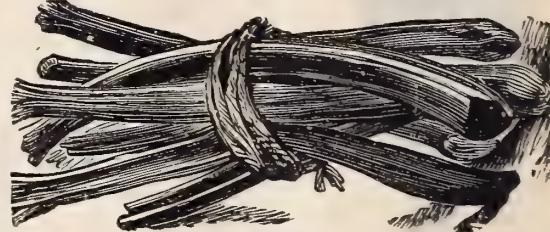
CULTURE.—Sow the seed in March or April, in drills, in a partially shaded or moist situation. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart. The roots can be transplanted either in the fall or the following spring. When transplanted, they should be set in rows 6 feet apart, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet between the plants. When set out in the fall, it is well to protect and mulch the roots with a good, heavy application of well-rotted manure. The roots should also be mulched with leaves or straw during the summer, so as to protect and retain plenty of manure and keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition throughout the summer. The principal drawback to the culture of Rhubarb in this section is the hot, dry weather which we sometimes experience through the summer. On this account it is better to seek a moist or partially shaded situation, in order to grow same to the best advantage. The new Everbearing Crimson Rhubarb which we offer, being grown in warm climates like Australia and California, should succeed better here than the Linnaeus or Victoria, which is the kind that has heretofore been grown.

Everbearing Crimson. This new introduction is claimed to be very much superior, both in flavor, appearance and productivity, to any other Rhubarb in cultivation. In fact, it is claimed that its great merits almost entitle it to be classed as a new vegetable fruit. It is a rapid and perpetual grower, forming new crowns continually, and will produce marketable stalks abundantly, much earlier than any other Rhubarb. When properly cooked, it makes as beautiful a dish as berries, on account of its lovely color, and its delicious flavor will give a new interest and

liking for this healthful vegetable fruit. It also makes delicious pies, jelly and marmalade, and coming in as it does so early in the season, when other fruits and vegetables are scarce, makes it particularly valuable and desirable. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.

Linnaeus. The standard kind in general cultivation. Makes large, fleshy stalks; vigorous growing; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1. Prices by the 100 on application. If to be mailed, add 10 cts. each for postage.



Rhubarb



Sweet Potatoes

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored Sweet Potatoes in this country.

CULTURE.—Put the potatoes in hotbeds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Extra-Early Caroline. Very early, productive, nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel prices on application.

Yellow Nansemond. The most popular of all yellow Sweet Potatoes. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam, or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1. Barrel price on application.

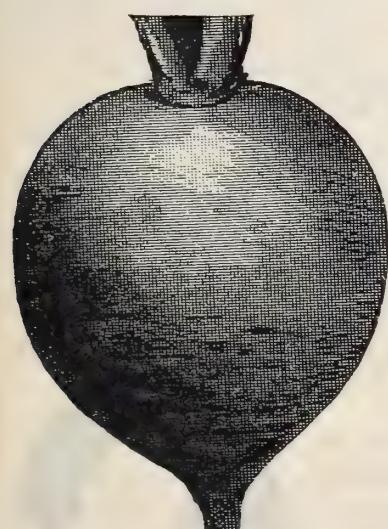
Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. 100 25 cts.; 1,000 \$2.

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply dug soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

Crimson Giant. A most valuable Radish, of European introduction, which is creating quite a furor wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in turnip Radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. We are quite sure that this will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners, as it will prove to be a most desirable and salable variety. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



Crimson Giant Radish

globe shape, it is an admirable sort, and sold at nearly double the price of other sorts in our market this season.—E. L. VOEGLER, Henrico Co., Va., Sept. 6, 1904.

We were very much pleased with the Crimson Giant Radish we procured from you last season. Never had a finer crop, and have never found a better Radish. It retains its sweet, tender flavor until very large.—J. H. NEWBILL, King George Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1905.

Extra-Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe (Non Plus Ultra).

One of the earliest Radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Early White, Tipped Scarlet. A beautiful Radish, coming in very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting; quality excellent. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. A small round Radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

Mixed Turnip Radishes. A mixture of all the above varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Golden Globe Summer. Grows to a large size, and, as it stands heat well, may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

Extra-Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. One of the best of early Radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick-growing, crisp and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.



White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish

I like your garden seeds better than any I ever used.—D. B. WELLS, Henry Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1905.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Yellow Olive-shaped. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

LONG VARIETIES

Long White Naples. A very excellent sort, much better in every way than Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine-grained, crisp, good flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Brightest Long Scarlet. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days, when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest Radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Mixed Long Radishes. A mixture of the above four long Radishes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

White Strasburg Summer. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer Radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor, and will remain tender longer than any other sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.



Long White Naples

Chinese, or Celestial. A quick-growing white variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Shape half-long, stump-rooted. A variety of unusual merit, and can be sown either in the spring or fall. Retains its crispness and flavor longer than other sorts. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

WINTER VARIETIES

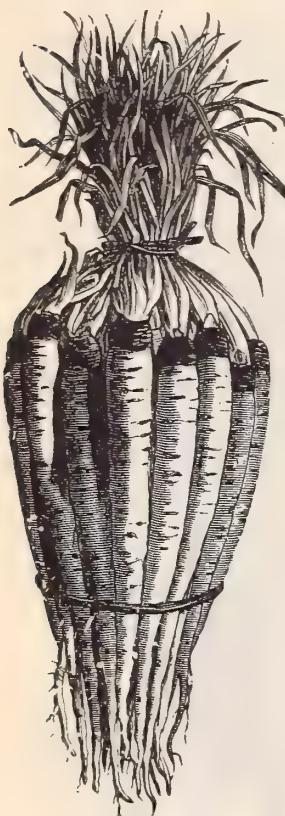
Rose China Winter. Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardest of Radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Long White Spanish. Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

THREE CENTS PER PACKET. We catalogue this year a great many of the leading varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds (excepting peas, beans and corn) at 3 cts. per packet. While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packet. We still give the same full-sized packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers. Remember, too, we pay the postage on seeds ordered to be sent by mail at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT



Salsify

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or, when made into fritters, the flavor is quite similar to fried oysters.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seed up, and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is an improved type, and the largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. Our customers pronounce our strain of Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify quite superior. We have received some very satisfactory reports in regard to our seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 c.

I am noted for raising the finest flavored and largest Salsify in the neighborhood. Many have already applied to me for the seed, but I had to tell them I had to get seed from you, and told them you were the only seedsman from whom I had been able to get this kind of seed true to representation.—MRS. M. ANNA SMITH, Rappahannock Co., Va.

SQUASH, or CYMLING

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Bush Cymling. A most valuable extra-early variety, a week to ten days earlier than the Early White Bush; is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about 2 feet high, and of vigorous growth; very prolific, and a most profitable and satisfactory sort, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, as its earliness enables it to be sold at much better prices than when the later sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Read what our customers say about Wood's Earliest Prolific Cymling:

I find Wood's Earliest Prolific Cymling to be at least ten days earlier, and easily 100 per cent more prolific than any other early Cymlings I have grown. Hereafter I shall plant only Wood's Prolific.—OTTO GERACKE, Dindwiddie Co., Va.

Your Earliest Prolific Cymling is the earliest I have ever tried.—R. D. THORNE, Halifax Co., N. C.

Your Earliest Prolific Cymling is the finest I have ever grown. I shall plant no other kind in the future.—W. B. BURNS, James City Co., Va.



Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and near-by markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Mammoth White Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Wood's Everbearing. The great value of this new Squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color white, but some few of the Squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines 10 to 15 feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table Squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

We have been using your garden seeds now for a number of years, with much satisfaction, and have induced several of our neighbors to use your seeds. I like your Everbearing Squash very much. It certainly has given perfect satisfaction.—MRS. S. M. NEELY, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Giant Summer Crookneck. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warty. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Boston Marrow. A very superior Squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored, fine-grained, and cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

Hubbard. A splendid-keeping winter Squash, with bright orange flesh, fine-grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.



Golden Summer Crook-neck Squash

SPINACH

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick-leaved.* The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 18c. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 18c. per lb.

INOCULATED SEEDS

See the first part of our Catalogue for full information about this wonderful agricultural development. We have received some remarkable reports from some of our customers who have used

INOCULATED GARDEN PEAS AND SNAP BEANS

and we suggest to our customers to order at least a part of their requirements in these inoculated seeds.

WOOD'S TURNIP AND RUTABAGA SEEDS

WOOD'S TURNIP SEEDS are specially grown with reference to their adaptation to our southern soil and climate. It makes a big difference in crop results, the kind of seeds you sow, and where the seeds you sow were grown. Turnip seeds grown in some sections do not make satisfactory roots in the South. Begin right—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—end right!

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early Turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one and a half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad Turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., postpaid—all varieties, except Milans, which are, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; postpaid.



WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

| | Per lb. in 5-lb. lots and over | Lb. |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Early Red, or Purple-top (Strap-leaved). Flat-shaped, quick-growing, popular for both market and private use | \$0 30 | \$0 35 |
| Early White Flat Dutch. Similar to Purple-top, except that it is pure white | 30 | 35 |
| Mammoth Red-top White Globe. Makes large globe-shaped roots; very productive and largely used for table, market and stock | 30 | 35 |
| Wood's Improved Red-top White Globe. An improved strain of Red-top Globe, grown from roots specially selected for shape, size, quality and small tops. Very popular, both for market and home use. Also largely used for stock feeding | 45 | 50 |
| Early Strap-leaf White Globe. A quick growing sort, similar to Red-top Globe, except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor | 35 | 40 |
| Extra-Early Purple-top Milan. The quickest growing Turnip in cultivation; fine for table and market; white, with purple top | 45 | 50 |
| Extra-Early White Milan. Similar to above, except that it is pure white. The Milans are nearly a week quicker in growth than the Flat Red or Purple-top | 60 | 65 |
| Southern Snow-White Globe. A superior early sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use | 30 | 35 |
| White Egg. A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early | 35 | 40 |
| Long White Cow-Horn. Very productive; a quick grower; fine-grained and very sweet | 35 | 40 |
| White Sweet German. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well | 30 | 35 |
| Pomeranian White Globe. Popular, both for table and stock feeding; very productive | 25 | 30 |
| Large White Norfolk. Makes large, round, white roots, excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad | 25 | 30 |

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Purple-top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort; yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well | 30 | 35 |
| Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Produces fine shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well | 30 | 35 |
| Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor | 35 | 40 |

SALAD VARIETIES

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| Southern Prize, or Dixie. Makes large round white Turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring salad Turnip grown | 30 | 35 |
| Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad; very hardy | 25 | 30 |
| Hollybrook Salad. A most valuable new introduction in salad Turnips | Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; | 1 00 |

RUTABAGA, or SWEDE

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| Purple-top Yellow. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock | 25 | 30 |
| Wood's Improved Yellow. An improved strain grown from selected roots, which are carefully selected for large size, uniformity in shape and quality of roots | 30 | 35 |
| Breadstone, or Budlong. Makes handsome, medium-sized roots of superior table qualities | 35 | 40 |
| Large White, or Russian. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper | 30 | 35 |



Wood's Improved Yellow Rutabaga

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATO SEED

Grown from specially selected stocks. Our Tomato Seed has achieved a splendid reputation, both for productiveness and the splendid crops of fruit produced. Largely used, both by truckers and canners, all through the South.

To GROW EARLY TOMATOES.—It has been unquestionably proved that earlier Tomatoes can be secured when the plants are grown to a single stem and staked. To do this, it is, of course, necessary to keep off the suckers as they start, and allow only the original stem to grow and produce the fruit. Staking also produces more perfect fruit, and the plants can be grown closer together.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Nolte's Earliest. In our trial-ground tests, in which we tested over 27 different kinds of Tomatoes, this new variety proved to be by long odds the most productive extra-early Tomato of all varieties which we tested, and we tested all the leading early varieties in cultivation.

It impressed not only ourselves, but every one who examined it, as being a most valuable kind, and one that should be generally grown as a first-early, both for market and home use, and as one of the most productive and profitable kinds that can be grown for market. It is of a bright red color, very similar to Sparks' Earliana in earliness, size and shape of fruit, but it is more solid, the vine

sets the fruit thicker, and with us it proved very much more vigorous and productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

I can recommend your Nolte's Earliest Tomato as being the best early Tomato I have ever grown, and shall try them again next year.—N. E. SNYDER, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1905.

I gave Nolte's Earliest Tomato a fair showing, alongside of Sparks' Earliana and Livingston's Acme, and would say it was equally as early as Sparks' and more productive than either of the other two.—B. W. HURST, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1905.

I was very much pleased with the Nolte's Earliest Tomato which I procured from you last season. It is very prolific, and from two to three weeks earlier than most other varieties of Tomatoes; also a good seller.—MAYNARD R. SPIGENER, Richland Co., S. C., Nov. 1, 1905.

Wood's First Early. Valuable for its extreme earliness and its remarkably prolific qualities.

While not quite so large as Sparks' Earliana, it makes an ideal extra-early fruit, in shape, size and color.

Particularly desirable for shipping and for earliest market.

The fruits are smooth, round, of purplish red color, making most desirable and salable fruits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Sparks' Earliana. A most valuable new introduction, which has proven itself to be the earliest large smooth red Tomato in cultivation. It is of very handsome shape, beautiful red color, very solid and of fine quality, containing very few seeds. It has received unanimous praise wherever it has been grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.

Note our customers' experience with Sparks' Earliana:

After trial of several of the very early kinds of Tomatoes, we find Sparks' Earliana, obtained of you, to be the best all-round early kind, excelling in size, form, color and productiveness, and quite hardy.—JOHN IRVINE, Culpepper Co., Va.

The Sparks' Earliana Tomato is from 10 to 15 days earlier than any Tomatoes I ever raised. Quality is fine, and a good seller on the market. Will use it again next year.—W. H. JONES, Haywood Co., N. C.

Fordhook First. While this has never proved with us to be a first-early it is desirable on account of its earliness and the size of fruit produced, and has proved with some of our growers to be a most profitable early variety, especially where staking is practised. It produces smooth, handsome fruits, richly colored with deep purple; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market- or home-garden variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Acme. A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps in condition remarkably well, and it is an excellent

shipping sort. It is early to mature, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Beauty (Improved). We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the very best and most productive main-crop Tomatoes. Makes large-sized fruits; color glossy purplish crimson; is uniformly round and smooth; a good shipper, and most desirable market and table variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

We have been growing the Beauty Tomato for canning purposes for three years, and think it is the best yielder of any Tomato we have ever grown; it does not rot at all.—S. W. GARNER, Manager Edgewood Canning Co., Yadkin Co., N. C., Nov. 4, 1905.

It gives me pleasure to say that I planted, cultivated and raised the Beauty Tomato this year, and am highly pleased with it. It is handsome, productive, and just fills the bill.—T. G. LESTER, Oglethorpe Co., Ga.

Imperial. A splendid purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although very early, it continues to bear large fruits till frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Success. A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized Tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. It is also a fine-flavored Tomato, either raw or cooked, and will prove to be one of the most popular Tomatoes offered. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa. For full description of this splendid strain of the original Ponderosa Tomato, see New and Desirable Varieties. This improved strain makes the largest, meatiest and best flavored of table Tomatoes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.

Matchless. One of the best main-crop Tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.



Improved Beauty Tomato



Improved Trophy

TOMATO SEED, continued

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as 3 feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

New Dwarf Stone. A dwarf, upright-growing variety, bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone. It makes a strong, upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vining varieties. In small gardens the plants may be set 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, ripens evenly, and is of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

The Stone. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Improved Trophy. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.

I have grown your Trophy Tomato for several years, and it has proved the best Tomato I have grown, for all purposes. It is not inclined to rot, and is an excellent canner.—J. A. STARR, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1905.

The Trophy Tomato Seed that I bought of you last spring was the first I ever tried of that kind, and it gave me perfect satisfaction. The Tomatoes grow late and large, and suit this climate well. I think I shall try some more next spring.—J. C. CORDON, JR., Martin Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1905.

Royal Red. The characteristics of the Royal Red Tomato are that it is very nearly round in shape, a deep red in color, and colors and ripens through and up to the stem. The fruits run large in size, and the yield is very prolific. The vine is a very thrifty grower, deep green in color. A very desirable variety, both for market and canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Perfection. Early; of bright red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Paragon. Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family, market or canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth Tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Tomato Plants. May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy and Yellow Plum. Hotbed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100 35 cts.; 1,000 \$3. Transplanted plants, doz. 15 cts.; 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$6.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cts. per dozen, 15 cts. per 100, for postage

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, April. 100 30 cts.; 1,000 \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, August and September. 100 25 cts.; 1,000 \$2.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hotbed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100 35 cts.; 1,000 \$3. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, doz. 15 cts.; 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$6.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. 100 50 cts.; 1,000 \$4.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. 100 35 cts.; 1,000 \$3.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. 100 25 cts.; 1,000 \$2.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Doz. 20 cts.; 100 \$1.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. 100 25 cts.; 1,000 \$2.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Doz. 15 cts.; 100 75 cts.

Horse-Radish Roots. Doz. 20 cts.; 100 60 cts.

Rhubarb Roots. Strong roots, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.

Buyers of large quantities will please write for special prices



Sage Roots. Each 10 cts.; doz. 75 cts.

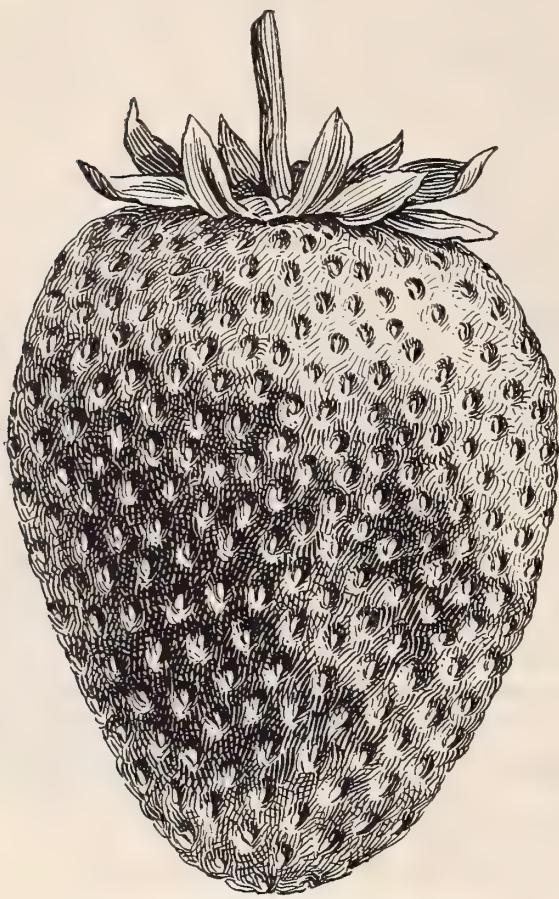
Thyme Roots. Each 10 cts.; doz. 75 cts.

OUR FALL CATALOGUE, ISSUED IN AUGUST

Gives the fullest information about all Vegetable Seeds for fall sowing, also about Vetches, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. This Catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CIRCULAR GIVING FULL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS WILL BE MAILED FREE UPON REQUEST



Heflin's Early Strawberry

Heflin's Early. A splendid early variety either for market, shipping or home use. It originated in eastern Virginia, and is consequently acclimated and adapted to our section. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. Quite frequently 14 to 15 berries have been picked which will fill a quart basket. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming directly after Excelsior, but it is so far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance as hardly to be considered in the same class. 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$4. In small quantities, we will send them at 30 cts. per doz., postage paid.

I am very glad to report that Heflin Strawberry plants obtained from you were most satisfactory. They were about ten days earlier than any other berries in this section, and a plate of them which I showed in one of the city stores were pronounced by all who saw them the finest berries they had ever seen. I regard them as the most superior berries I have ever eaten. They were in every way satisfactory.—(Rev.) MARTIN D. HARDIN, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., May 24, 1905.

From what few Heflin plants I had, I would say they are the largest and sweetest and the prettiest colored berries I have. I like them so much that I am going to set out a large bed this fall, I think they suit this climate all right.—P. B. HARRISON, Edgefield Co., S. C., May 19, 1905.

Excelsior. This has proven itself to be, beyond all question, the best extra-early berry in cultivation. Wherever it has been tried it has given splendid satisfaction, and it is now being planted by the largest and most successful growers for early market throughout the South. It is really the earliest berry of real value ever introduced, ripening its crop before the markets are glutted, and while prices are high. The whole crop is picked and sold before most of the varieties classed as early begin to ripen, and therefore it does not conflict with the picking of the main crop. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm, color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness and excellent table qualities. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 50 cts.; 1,000 \$3; in 3,000 lots and over, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection), for \$2. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. **Special prices quoted to growers who require large quantities.**

Lady Thompson. One of the most popular and productive of early berries. Makes a large-sized berry; perfect bloomer; good grower and shipper. The season of this lasts longer than the Excelsior, and the berries hold up well, even toward the last. Lady Thompson is the earliest of the standard heavy-bearing kinds, and is very largely grown by truckers and shippers throughout the South. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 50 cts.; 1,000 \$3.

Brandywine. This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

William Belt. A splendid variety of great promise. Produces fruit of the highest quality. Berries large, uniform in shape; glossy red. Ripens all over at once. On our Hollybrook Farm this has proved to be one of the best, both for home use and market. Midseason. Doz. 25c., postpaid; 100 60c.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Haverland. This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous and makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality, and is altogether the best midseason berry for near market or home use. At the same time, it is firm enough to make a good shipper, and is a good all-round reliable sort to plant. Doz. 25 cts., postpaid; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Climax. A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful light green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is a main-crop berry, above the average in size; remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended both for home market and shipping. Doz. 30 cts., postpaid; 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$4.50.

Sharpless. An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Doz. 25 cts., postpaid; 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$4.50.

Clyde. A favorite main-crop Strawberry with southern growers and truckers. A good shipper, medium early in maturity, of good color, and an attractive, salable variety. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Howell's Seedling. This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 75 cts.; 1,000 \$4.

Bubach. One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every state in the Union. A splendid main-crop variety. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Aroma. This is proving to be even a better midseason and late berry than the Gandy. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Admirably adapted for either home use or market. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Gandy. A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Doz. 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000 \$3.50.

Poultry Supplies and Incubators

Pages 85, 86 and 87 of this Catalogue give very full information in regard to poultry foods, oyster-shell and grit, egg-producers, lice and insect powders, remedies for roup and other diseases, poultry helps and appliances, condition powders for poultry and cattle, incubators, brooders, etc. Be sure to consult this part of our Catalogue. It gives much useful information for every one who raises poultry.

HARDY ROSES

OUTDOOR-GROWN PLANTS

Outdoor-grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. The best time for transplanting the outdoor-grown Roses is after they become dormant during the winter, or in February or March before they commence to grow. We strongly recommend to our customers, however, to set them out as early as possible, and they can be set out at any time that the ground is not frozen. They will then be in vigorous, ready-to-grow condition as soon as spring opens up, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers early next season. We can ship these Roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure, for the roots after setting out, is advisable; not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson; fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.

Paul Neyron. Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-red; splendid.

Magna Charta. Beautiful dark pink; bushes literally covered with Roses.

Coquette des Alpes. Pure white; free bloomer. Makes beautiful cut-flowers.

Anne de Diesbach. Brilliant carmine; fine flowers.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep rich velvety crimson. One of the best dark crimson Roses.

Caroline Testout. An exquisite free-blooming pink Rose.

Giant of Battles. One of the best hardy crimson Roses, if not the best. Large, very double and sweet. One of the finest old sorts for general planting.

BOURBON AND CHINA ROSES

Very desirable free-blooming hardy Roses

Hermosa. Deep pink; very profuse bloomer.

Malmaison. Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh, shaded clear peachy red with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. Entirely hardy and a very desirable Rose.

Duchesse de Brabant. A bright China Rose, vigorous-growing and free-blooming. Color an attractive shade of soft rosy pink, deepening to bright rose.

EVERBLOOMING TEA, or MONTHLY ROSES

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich golden yellow; very desirable.

Safraño. Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

Catherine Mermet. Beautiful pink; a splendid Rose.

Maman Cochet, Pink and White. Finest outdoor Tea Roses; beautiful buds and flowers. These two Maman Cochet Roses should be in every collection.

Baldwin (Helen Gould). Beautiful, strong-growing and hardy. Continuous bloomer, and a fine Rose for general planting.

Marie Guillot. One of the most reliable white Tea Roses, especially for outdoor culture. Flowers magnificently made, extra large, full and double. Very fragrant.

Princess Sagan. Rich velvety crimson; one of the freest blooming Tea Roses.

Price of all varieties (customer's selection), 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

GREENHOUSE-GROWN ROSES. Full Descriptive Catalogue Mailed upon Request

These are well-grown and well-rooted plants, grown and started in the greenhouses, and it will not do to set them out in the open ground until after April 1. It is too late at that time to set out our outdoor-grown Roses; but greenhouse Roses can be set out any time up to June 1. We can supply nearly all of the list of varieties the same as given in our list of outdoor-grown Roses, and we can also supply quite a number of varieties in addition. We shall take pleasure in mailing Special Catalogue of these Roses upon request, or, where the assortment is left to us, we shall take pleasure in making special selection of the best varieties for our customers. Prices are as follows:

Small Size Plants, 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.; sent by mail, postage paid.

Medium Size, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.; sent by mail, postage paid.

Large Size, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz.; can only be sent by express or freight.

While we send the small-sized Roses by mail, postage paid, it is much better, where it can be done, to have them sent by express, as larger and better plants can be sent, and more earth can be left on the roots. Large size and outdoor-grown Roses cannot be sent by mail.

Marie Van Houtte. Pale canary-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded with pale rose. Strong sturdy grower and free bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (Pearl of the Garden.) Color clear golden-yellow of a very beautiful shade. Flowers are extra large, full globular form, exquisitely shaped and richly perfumed.

Champion of the World. Classed as one of the greatest Everblooming Roses in cultivation; color deep rich rosy pink; hardy and of vigorous growth.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White; fine buds and flowers.

Clothilde Soupert. Color ivory-white, shaded with rose; beautiful and remarkably free bloomer.

Meteor. Rich velvety crimson; makes fine cut-flowers.

Madame Lombard. A fine southern bedding Rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.

Gruss an Teplitz. A fine bedding Rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage, and a very attractive variety.

Burbank. A grand new Everblooming Rose; color cherry-crimson; large double flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Marie Lambert, or Snowflake. One of the freest blooming Tea Roses in our list. Color creamy white. Flowers large, full and double.

POLYANTHA ROSES

A lovely and distinct class of Everblooming Roses, of dwarf bushy habit; flowers of medium size, borne in clusters and very fragrant.

Mignonette. A splendid variety; full, regular flowers borne in clusters, color clear pink, changing to white tinged with rose.

CLIMBING ROSES

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry-red; a beautiful Rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.

Climbing Meteor. Produces deep rich velvety red flowers; free bloomer, and a fine climbing Rose.

Glorie de Dijon. Color rich creamy white.

Empress of China. The apple blossom climbing Rose; continuous bloomer, producing hundreds of handsomely formed buds and flowers; color soft dark red, changing to lighter red or pink, like an apple blossom.

White Rambler. Beautiful white climber; free foliage.

Crimson Rambler. Bears clusters of crimson flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Earlier than the crimson; splendid.

Pink Rambler. Vigorous growing; fine foliage.

Dorothy Perkins. A beautiful new climbing Rose.

Jersey Beauty. The well-known type of Memorial Rose; fine foliage, of creeping or trailing habit, large yellow flowers.

Evergreen Gem. Is not only an evergreen, but grows during mild weather in winter. Grows close to ground. Flowers yellow, buff in bud, and with a delicate sweetbrier fragrance.

Baltimore Belle. Variegated carmine, rose and white. Very double; flowers in beautiful clusters.

Manda's Triumph. A Memorial Rose. Blooms in clusters; very large; double; fully two inches across.

Helene. Bears magnificent clusters of violet-crimson flowers; larger than Crimson Rambler.

Wood's Selected List of HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

Dwarf Nasturtium, Queen of Tom Thumbs

This charming new Nasturtium produces flowers of a rich bright crimson color, forming a very pretty and striking contrast with the silver variegated foliage. It is strikingly handsome and useful for bedding and pot-plants even before coming into bloom. Very free-flowering and, unlike most variegated plants, comes very true from seed, producing fully 90 per cent with true variegated foliage. Very dwarf and compact, and will be found a great acquisition as a bedding plant. It is so very distinct from all other Nasturtiums and of such decided merit that it was given the "Award of Merit" by the English Royal Horticultural Society. Last year we were unable, on account of short crop, to fill all our orders, but hope to have ample seed to supply our trade this season. We recommend, however, that you place your order early. Pkt. 15 cts.



Dwarf Nasturtium, Queen of Tom Thumbs

New Climbing Nasturtium, Black Prince

Absolutely the darkest colored of all the Lobb's Nasturtiums. The opening blooms are deep blackish glossy purple, deepening later into velvety black. The foliage is as rich and dark as the well-known Dwarf Empress of India. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth and produce their flowers very freely and uninterruptedly from early summer until killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chrysanthemum, Evening Star

This excellent novelty originated from the Morning Star Chrysanthemum which we offered last season, but, while the latter is deep yellow in the center shading off to pale sulphur, this new variety bears pure golden yellow flowers of really splendid appearance. They are not only remarkable for their beauty of color, but for their size, often measuring 3 to 4 inches across, and also for their durability. Bad weather has little or no effect upon them, the petals remaining firmly extended both in rain and sunshine. These qualities stamp the Evening Star as a cut-flower of the very first rank. It is of the easiest culture, blooming in about ten weeks after sowing and continuing till frost. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Cosmos, Mammoth Yellow

A golden-yellow Cosmos, with flowers as large as in our Wood's Superb Cosmos Mixture, which represents the highest development in Cosmos up to this date. Will measure 3 to 4 inches across and are borne on long stems, presenting a most charming appearance when the plants are in full bloom. To get the earliest blooms, sow in pots or boxes so that the roots can be confined, thus throwing the plants into bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.

Mignonette, White Pearl

A new pure white variety of decided merit. It is of the Machet type, and, like that sort, is of strong, vigorous growth, compact habit and very free-flowering. The stalks are stiff and erect, bearing long, exceptionally bushy and well-rounded blooms well above the dark green foliage. The flower is clear white, with an occasional red, giving a very effective contrast; this contrast may be made most striking by growing the White Pearl with some of the darker varieties. Equally well adapted for bedding and potting, and as a cut-flower is quite an acquisition. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Everblooming Hollyhock

Hollyhocks are among the most serviceable and ornamental flowers, especially for growing against fences, buildings, shrubbery and in large beds, the only objection being that the old varieties do not bloom until at least a year old. This new variety has all the good qualities of the old Hollyhock, with the distinct advantage of blooming from seed the first year. If started in boxes or hotbeds and transplanted in April, they commence blooming in July, and continue till late fall, producing all shades from pure white to black. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Nicotiana Sanderæ

Probably no recent introduction has aroused so much interest as this novelty. Nothing approaches it in quantity of blooms, the plants

being laden from top to bottom with handsome carmine-red blossoms, thousands of them on a single plant. Such an intense scarlet color is not obtained in any plant of similar character. Whether grown in flower-beds, shrubbery borders, or in the wild garden, in the background or in open ground, this incomparably beautiful plant is charming. No plant is easier to grow, the care given other annuals being all that is necessary; in fact, for the amount of care required, it will give the greatest wealth of orchid-like blossoms all the summer and fall. Pkt. 10 cts.



Nicotiana Sanderæ

Miniature Sunflower Mixture

Miniature Sunflowers have become generally popular for cut-flowers, house and table decoration, and for growing in shrubbery and for backgrounds. Our mixture contains all the latest introductions and every color—some a single color, others with shining black centers surrounded by a golden yellow circle, while others resemble Cactus Dahlias. In a group of Miniature Sunflowers an effect may be had that can hardly be surpassed by any other annual. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Godetia, The Grenadier

Few annuals are more deserving of general cultivation than Godetia, being well adapted and giving beautiful effects in solid beds, borders, pots and in shaded places where most really fine flowers will not flourish. The Grenadier is the best of the recently introduced sorts, and produces a wonderful profusion of brilliant crimson-scarlet blooms with white centers. It blooms for a long season, and so profusely that the foliage is almost hid by the many large, wide-open flowers of shining satiny texture. Pkt. 10c.



Godetia, The Grenadier

or border of these popular favorites. The Golden is a distinct departure from those heretofore offered, having leaves of a bright golden yellow color, which gives a very decorative effect even before the plants commence to bloom. The plants grow one foot high, and for six to eight weeks are covered with beautiful double flowers borne well above the foliage. The blooms are of many colors, principally scarlet, crimson, purple and scarlet with a white edge, producing a striking contrast with the golden yellow leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the care required to grow Nasturtiums, no flower yields such an abundance of bloom, and few can compare with them in richness and variety of color and general usefulness. The dwarf varieties are well suited for beds and borders; the tall sorts make handsome climbers, grow rapidly, thrive in the poorest soil, and furnish the greatest abundance of sweet-scented, long-lasting flowers. Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixture is in the same class with our Royal Pansy Mixture and Superb Mixtures of Cosmos, Asters, Dianthus and Poppies, and our Special Mixture of Sweet Peas, embracing every shade from pearly white to black, many spotted and blotched varieties and some bearing many colors on a single plant. A single trial of our Peerless Nasturtium Mixture will convince you of their merit and marked superiority over the mixtures as generally offered.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtium Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

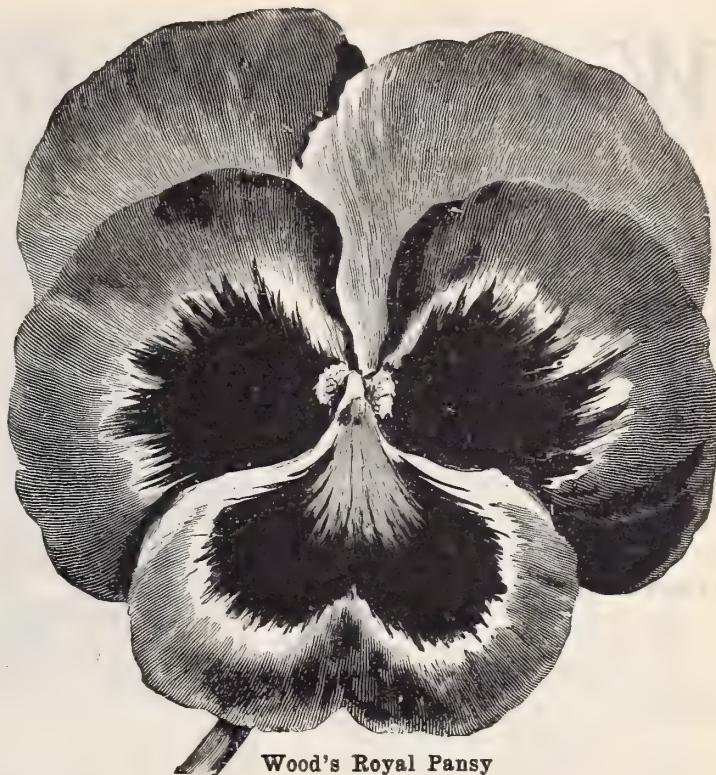
Nasturtium Collections

Dwarf Varieties. One packet each of eleven distinct named varieties, listed on page 52, for 30 cts.; one ounce of each for 75 cts.

Tall Varieties. One packet each of nine distinct varieties, listed on page 52, for 20 cts.; one ounce of each for 60 cts.

WOOD'S SPECIAL SWEET PEA MIXTURE

contains the best varieties only, covers every color, is strictly high-grade, and must not be confounded with cheap mixtures that may be offered. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.



Wood's Royal Pansy

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture

The extremely rich colorings contained in this mixture give it a clear title to the name "Royal." We have never grown a mixture which can compare with it in richness and diversity of color, size of bloom and velvety appearance. Some are a single color, others spotted and mottled, streaked, tigereed and splashed, while many others, which are especially selected for this mixture, cannot be had elsewhere: in fact, it contains the richest, largest and handsomest Pansies grown by specialists in this country and Europe. We cordially recommend this mixture to all who wish the best, most varied and handsomest in Pansies. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Zinnia, Crisp and Curly

Entirely different from the older Zinnias in form of flower, in that while the latter has the very regular overlaid petals, those of the Crisp and Curly, on the contrary, are loose, curly, confused and pell-mell, like those of a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Equal elegance, peculiar form and graceful appearance are not found in any other kind of Zinnias, nor is any other variety so well suited for cut-flowers. The colors are generally lighter and more delicate than in the ordinary varieties,—silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream-white, and light yellow predominating. Grows about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, branches regularly and needs no support, commanding it for growing in beds and for edging large groups. Requires no special culture; the care given the older Zinnias only is necessary to produce fine plants and an abundance of bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.



Zinnia, Crisp and Curly

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

FOR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, SEE PAGE 55

ABOBRA viridiflora. A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark green foliage. T.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABRONIA umbellata. A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose-colored fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rockwork. H.A. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Beautiful, strong-growing shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 10 cts.

ACROCLINIUM. Everlastings, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. 2. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

ADLUMIA (Allegheny Vine). An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.P. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

AGERATUM (Moss Flower)

Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Height 1 to 1½ ft. 2-3.

Princess Victoria Louise. Pure white and of extraordinary beauty. The dwarf, compact and exact growth makes it specially adapted for bedding and borders. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mexicanum. Lavender-blue. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Conspicuum. Everblooming white; fine for cutting. T.P. Pkt. 5 cts.

ALONSOA grandiflora (Mask Flower). A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

ALYSSUM

Free-flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings and winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.

Saxatile compactum. A hardy perennial of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in April or May; resists the most extreme weather. Showy for permanent borders. 9 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40c.

Little Gem. Very dwarf; each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet Alyssum. White. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

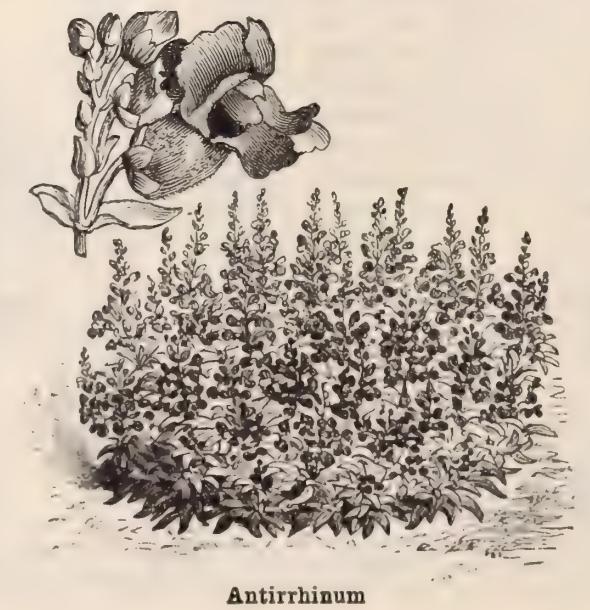
AMARANTHUS. Highly ornamental plants. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties, some valued for their handsome foliage, others for their beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. 2-3. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Ageratum



Sweet Alyssum



Antirrhinum

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston, or Japanese Vine). A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant-colored flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 ft. 2. Tall, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Useful summer-blooming plants, bearing peculiar-shaped flowers. Grow 1 to 3 feet high, the stems rising about 2 feet, bearing 50 to 80 blossoms of various colors. H.P. 1-2.

Double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. A handsome African annual, 2 ft. high, bearing all summer large, single daisy-like flowers 2½ inches across; white shaded lilac, with yellow zone at throat. Pkt. 5 cts.

ASTERS

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring sow indoors in pots or boxes and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A. 2-3.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

A splendid mixture of all colors and shades of the choicest and most beautiful varieties of Asters. These have been especially selected for this mixture, and will give the most pleasing results. The large size, graceful habit and charming colorings make them exceptionally handsome for cut-flowers, especially for table decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$2.

Ostrich Plume Aster

A new type of Aster, resembling somewhat the well-known Comet, bearing very large double flowers 6 inches across, with very long, loosely curled, feathery petals, suggestive of a curled ostrich plume, the centers being closely filled with short, erect tubular petals. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. 30 cts.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTER.

Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 in. in diameter. 18 in. to 2 ft. high.

| | Pkt. | ½oz. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pure White | \$0 10 | \$0 25 |
| All Colors Mixed | 07 | 20 |

ASTERS, continued

VICTORIA. Probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a plant. 15 to 18 inches high.

| | Pkt. | 1/oz. |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Pure White | \$0 10 | \$0 25 |
| Light Blue | 10 | 25 |
| Crimson | 10 | 25 |
| Bright Rose | 10 | 25 |
| Violet | 10 | 25 |
| All Colors Mixed | 07 | 20 |

PEONY-FLOWERED. A splendid strain bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. 18 inches high.

| | Pkt. | 1/oz. |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Pure White | \$0 10 | \$0 25 |
| Pink | 10 | 25 |
| Glowing Scarlet | 10 | 25 |
| Light Blue | 10 | 25 |
| All Colors Mixed | 07 | 20 |

COMET. Flowers are large, very double, the petals curled and twisted like Japanese chrysanthemums. A beautiful and distinct class.

| | Pkt. | 1/oz. |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Pure White | \$0 10 | \$0 25 |
| All Colors Mixed | 07 | 20 |

GIANT COMET. Like the Comet Aster, but makes larger flowers with larger and broader petals, which are gracefully formed into loose but densely double half-globes, resembling the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/oz. 25 cts.

MIGNON. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors mixed, pkt. 7c.; 1/oz. 25c.

CROWN. Very double, showy flowers; white centers bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 7 cts.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant. In size of flowers surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Late-blooming; of many beautiful colors. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

GERMAN QUILLED, or CHINA. Produces freely; flowers large and of brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not)

Our Camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms, and is quite a revelation compared with the old varieties. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A. 2-3.

Double Perfection White. The finest white. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Double Scarlet. Very double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Striped and Spotted. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors. Extra choice. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.
See Globe Amaranth.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff). Very pretty and rapid climbers, with inflated balloon shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BALSAM APPLE. Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Asters

BALSAM PEAR. Climber; the large, prickly, pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BEGONIAS

Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window growing, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P. 1-3.

Rex hybrida. Beautiful varieties; handsome, large, variegated foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon. Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect; foliage ornamental, first green, changing with age until the plant is suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 in. 2. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 ft. Mixed colors, pkt. 3 cts.

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous greenhouse plants, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. T.P. 1½ ft. 2. Mixed colors, pkt. 25 cts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

Showy, free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3.

Meteor. Straw-yellow, striped with orange; very double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Prince of Orange. Resembles Meteor, but darker. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

Beautiful summer annuals with large, bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft.

Superba. Dwarf, growing 12 to 16 inches high; flowers ½ to ¾ inch across, and embrace every shade from light yellow to velvety brown and purple, different colors often borne by the same plant, and in lavish profusion. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Golden Wave. Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CANARY FLOWER. A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow, fringed flowers. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Calliopsis



Camellia-flowered Balsam



Candytuft

CANDYTUFT

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Valuable for bedding, edgings and borders, being fairly covered with vari-colored blooms. H.A., except White Perennial. Height 1 ft.

Empress. Bears large pure white trusses in pyramidal-shaped spikes. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Crimson. Bright color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

New Carmine. Free-blooming. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

White Rocket. Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

White Perennial. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CANNA

Dwarf French Cannas are exceptional for bedding, and scarcely less valuable for pots in winter. Bloom throughout the season, bearing large clusters of showy flowers of different colors. If sown in hotbed in January will begin blooming in midsummer. File a small hole in outer shell or soak 36 hours before planting. For centers of beds and backgrounds use the tall sorts.

Crozy's Large-flowering (Dwarf French). The blooms are large and brilliant, ranging from yellow and orange to the richest crimson, some beautifully spotted and edged. Dwarf in habit; foliage luxuriant. The newest and most beautiful varieties mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties. The best tall sorts mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Roots. See page 58.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula)

Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. H.B. Height 2½ ft. 1-2.

Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

Double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer). The best variety. Flowers large and borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors—rose, white and blue. Pkt. 7 cts.

CATCHFLY (*Silene*). Forms compact, round little plants 6 inches high, densely covered with double flowers of white, pink and red. H.A. 1-2. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

DON'T FAIL to include in your order at least a pkt. each of our superb mixtures of Aster, Cosmos, Dianthus,



Canterbury Bells

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P. Height 1 to 2 ft. 1-2.

NOTE.—To extend the life of plants, keep the blooms picked off.

Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardness and diversity of color, it is likely to supersede most of the older sorts. Pkt. 20 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Marguerite. Blooms four months after sowing. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely; blooms double, and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Double Carnations, Mixed. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Carnations

CENTAUREA
DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES

Splendidly adapted for mixed borders, bedding and hanging-baskets. H.H.P.

Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut silver foliage. 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Candidissima. Very white; dwarf. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.



Centaurea

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

Deliciously scented; long-stemmed; fine for cutting, vases, etc. will last for days in water. H.A. 1-2.

Imperialis. A cross between the violet Sweet Sultan and *Centaurea Margarita*. Inherits the strong growth of the former and beautiful flowers of the latter, but double the size; very sweet-scented. Cut early; will last ten days in water. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Margarita (Sweet Sultan). A beautiful large white-flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only. H.P. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin, or Corn Flower). All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

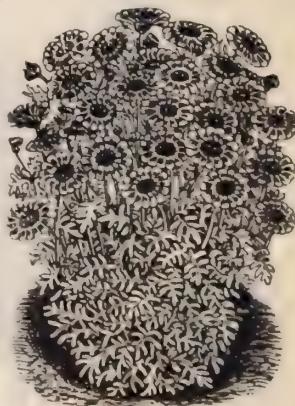
CHRYSANTHEMUM (Moonpenny Daisy)

Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Distinct from the autumnal varieties. Height 1 to 1½ ft.

Morning Star. The flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, of an attractive, soft, deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur, are borne in great abundance from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 in. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Varieties. A splendid mixture of all annual varieties, both single and double. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Japanese. Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.



Chrysanthemum

CINERARIA. Excellent pot-plants for window decoration and conservatory. Large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.

CLARKIA. A hardy, free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. **Double and Single Mixed**, all colors. Pkt 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower)

Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H.P.

Large-flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Flammula. Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

COBAEA scandens. One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Grows rapidly, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Place the seeds edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

Easily grown annuals, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Fine for summer flower-beds and pot-plants. Sow in a light soil, but not too rich.

Pink Plume. Handsome annual forming upright, well-branched pyramids 2½ feet high, producing bright rose flower-spikes changing to silvery white; fine for garden and pot culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

COLEUS. Popular foliage plants for bedding and edging. Perennials, but attain perfection the first season if sown early in the house. Our seed is from the best strains, and will produce plants of desirable markings. Pkt. 10 cts.

COSMOS

A grand fall-flowering annual, producing thousands of beautiful pure white, crimson and pink blooms, for cutting for house decoration at a time when other flowers are scarce. Sow in a sandy soil, not too rich, after frost is past, or sow indoors or under cover and transplant. To induce a bushy and symmetrical growth, pinch out the tops when about a foot high. H.A.

Mammoth Perfection Yellow. See new and desirable varieties, page 44. Pkt. 10c.

Wood's Superb Mixture. A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across, and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh in water for several days. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

Wood's Early-Flowering. Begins to flower in July and continues till frost, thus extending the blooming season nearly two months. Particularly fine for vases and house decoration. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



Coleus



Wood's Superb Cosmos



Dahlia

COSMOS, continued

Mammoth Perfection. The flowers are double the size of the old large-flowering Cosmos, measuring 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, over-lapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed and of good substance. **Separate Colors, White, Crimson and Pink.** Each, pkt. 10c.; oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of all colors, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE. A very rapid climber, growing 30 feet or more in one season. The vines are thickly dotted over with fragrant, pretty, white flowers, which are followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CUCUMIS (Snake Cucumber). Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

CYCLAMEN Persicum. Beautiful winter and spring plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, the flowers of curious shape and striking beauty; blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 in. Mixed colors, Pkt. 10 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful star-shaped flowers. Sow after the middle of April; sow thickly so as to make a dense growth. Height 10 ft.

White. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Scarlet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

DAHLIA

Dahlias succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stock we offer, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. H.H.P. Height 4 to 6 ft. 2-3.

Double Pompon. Flowers small, compact and freely borne. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

Cactus Dahlia. Very desirable type. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

Double Mixed Colors. Large-flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Single Mixed Colors. Solid and variegated colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dahlia Roots. See page 58.

DAISY (*Bellis perennis*)

An old favorite, bearing double flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will flower from April to June. H.P. Height 6 in.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.

Double Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the very best hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration, embodying the highest type of grace, beauty, abundance of bloom, hardness and keeping qualities, remaining fresh for nearly two weeks. Grows well on any soil; absolutely hardy and blooms more abundantly each season. Pkt. 20 cts.

DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur, page 51.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers both for bedding and cut-flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and, if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.



Dianthus

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

Fireball. A new variety of merit. The intense brilliant scarlet flowers are borne on strong, thickly branching plants, which are splendidly adapted for bedding. A fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double China Pink. Our strain is extra fine and contains a wide range of colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Japan Pink. Flowers large and of the brightest colors. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double White Japan Pink. A pure white, elegantly formed flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Imperial Pink. Robust, bushy grower; fine bloomer. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

Star Pink. A splendid new variety of great brilliancy and variety of color. Blooms entire summer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Single Japan Pink. Beautiful rich colors; fine for show and cutting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Single China Pink. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Laciniatus. Fringed flowers of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Eastern Queen. Flowers, fringed, marbled and stained; 2 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETY

Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single, clove-scented sort; flowers large and finely fringed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 ft. 1-2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.

DOLICHOS
(H y a c i n t h Bean). Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Escholtzia

Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture. A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Cannot be too highly recommended for cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Easily grown garden annuals, producing lavishly bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds sow thinly broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. Also useful for cut-flowers and pot-plants.

Rose Cardinal. Intense carmine. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

FERNS. Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering seed, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

FORGET - ME - NOT (Myosotis)

Dainty and charming little flowers highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in a warm, sunny border, will bloom the first season. H.H.P. 1-2.

Eliza Fonrobert. Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Mixed Colors. The finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Marvel of Peru.

FUCHSIA. A well-known plant of easy culture, having bright, pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

GAILLARDIA

Showy, free-blooming annuals, remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till fall. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora. Hardy perennial, bearing gorgeous flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing. H.A. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c. **Mixed Colors.** The most varied colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GERANIUM

One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early indoors will bloom the first season. T.P. 1-3.

Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 7 cts.

Apple-Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. Pkt. 20 cts.

GILIA. Profuse blooming and handsome; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. H.A. 1 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Bachelor's Buttons). Popular everlasting, bearing hundreds of clover-like heads of different colors. Useful also for bedding and borders. H.A. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, producing a profusion of exquisite and gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across; many magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Bloom continually for months. T.P. 1-2 Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

GODETIA. Attractive hardy annuals, flowering early. Of dwarf habit; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, MIXED. Very effective for large beds in summer and for bouquets in winter. Cut before they are fully ripe. Tall varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Gaillardia



Globe Amaranth



Heliotrope

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding or pot culture. Can be raised from seed as easily as verbena. Blooming the first season. T.P. Height 2 ft. 1-3.

Lemoine's Giant. Flowers are double the size of the older sorts. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue. Very dark and fragrant. Pkt. 7 cts.

White. Bears its flowers in large clusters. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS (Marsh Mallow)

A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Africanus. White with black eye. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HOLLYHOCK

In long rows against shrubbery or hedges, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, Hollyhocks give a most striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year; young plants, however, giving the best blooms. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, and range in color from pure white to almost black.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Allegheny. In the South these bloom the year round. The nearly transparent chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin, are seldom less than 5 inches across, and range from semi-double to double. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

HUMULUS

Ornamental and rapid climbers. The foliage

is lovely green, stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color late in the fall. Splendid for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T.A. Height 15 to 20 ft.

Japonicus (Japanese Hop). Dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

Variegated. Japanese Hop with dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEANS. See Dolichos.

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems for hanging-baskets. Start in house or hotbed. T.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

LINUM. A pretty annual covered with bright red flowers, borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H.H.A. Height 9 in. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Larkspur

GOURDS

Growth rapid; foliage luxuriant. T.A. Height 10 ft.

Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature and Hercules Club. Separate sorts. Each, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dish Cloth. Makes excellent dish and bath cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Varieties. All shapes and sizes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HELICHRYSUM (Eternal Flower). Everlastings; fine for winter bouquets. Flowers large and of many colors. H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



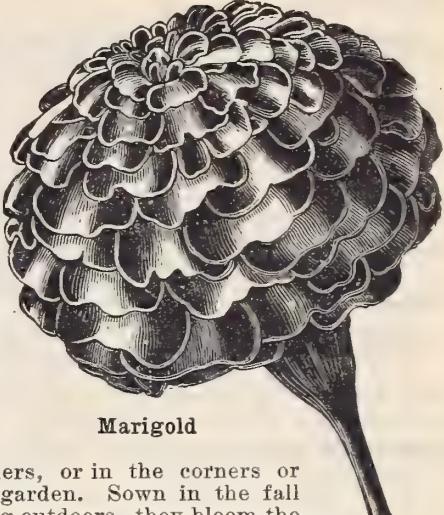
Double Hollyhock

LARKSPUR**Dwarf German Rock-**

et. The popular annual variety for summer and garden decoration. The vari-colored flowers are borne on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting. H.A. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Perennial Larkspur.

Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful flowers of many pretty shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early spring outdoors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H.P. 2-3. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



Marigold

LOBELIA. Nothing better for edgings, ribbon gardening and bedding; growth compact and bushy, 4 to 6 inches high. Annual varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors. H.P. Height 2 ft. 1-2. Blooms first year. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

MARIGOLD

Easily grown and useful plants. The African are tall, about 2 feet high, and most striking in large beds; the French are dwarf and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H.A. 2-3.

French Gold Striped. Flowers rich maroon, striped with golden yellow. Very free-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

French Double Dwarf Mixed. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

African Varieties Mixed. Old favorite in every garden, but greatly improved in size and form; a fine mixture of the best varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'clock). Flowers open only in the evening or on cloudy days. Colors white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms

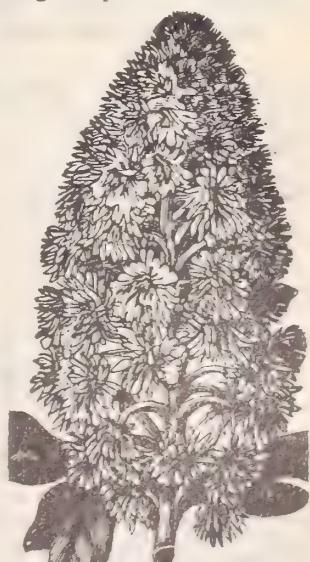
first season. H.H.B. Height 2 ft.
Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

MAURANDIA. A beautiful summer climber, with graceful foliage and elegant dainty, pendulous flowers. Start in the house and transplant. T.P. Height 10 ft. 1-3. Pkt. 10 cts.

MIGNONETTE

In February or March sow in pots or boxes and, when large enough, thin out to make strong plants. Late in March commence sowing at intervals outside for a succession, and late in the summer sow in pots for winter blooming. Average height 1 ft.

Wood's Superb Mixture. Made up of the newest and best sorts, as well as the older and well-known varieties. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



Mignonette

MIGNONETTE, continued

Goliath. Has been described as the most beautiful Mignonette in existence; growth compact; foliage rich green; large brilliant flower-trusses are borne on strong, stiff stems. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Defiance. Of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30c.

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Crimson Giant. One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Sweet. The well-known Sweet Mignonette; very fragrant; large-flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

MIMULUS moschatus (Musk Plant). Leaves highly scented; bears small, yellow flowers. Quite tender, and does best in moist, shady locations. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

MOONFLOWER (Evening-glory)

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter; open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when warm. Before planting, file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water.

Ipomoea grandiflora alba. The original Moonflower; bears large, pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 ft. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 75c.

Ipomoea hybrida. Similar to above, but blooms much earlier. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

MORNING-GLORIES

Rapid growers of the Ipomoea family; useful for covering arbors, porches and trellises, bearing an abundance of showy flowers of all colors. Height 10 to 50 ft.



Japanese Morning-Glories

mense leaves and large clusters of curious seed-pods render it very ornamental. Excellent for porches or arbors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Convolvulus major. The well-known Morning-Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. Blue; splendid for vases, hanging baskets and trailing. Pkt. 5 cts.

Bush Morning-Glory. Bushy plants, 12 in. high, peculiarly adapted for bedding and pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from pure white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS

For the time and labor required, no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as Nasturtiums, and for brilliancy and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil, the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A. 2-3.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

DWARF NASTURTIUMS

Chameleon. The colors and markings of flowers on a single plant vary from yellow to deep crimson, many beautifully blotched. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Empress of India. Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden King. Beautiful rich dark gold. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

King of Tom Thumbs. Deep scarlet flower; rich dark foliage. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

King Theodore. Black-red; the darkest variety grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl. Creamy white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Rose. Deep bright rose, tinted salmon. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Ruby King. Ruby-red, with salmon tint. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Spotted. A fine mixture of all spotted varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Yellow. Bright yellow; no blotches. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

COLLECTION—One packet each of 11 distinct Dwarf Nasturtiums for 30 cts.; 1 oz. each for 70 cts.

TALL NASTURTIUMS

Chameleon. Flowers similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Dark Crimson. Deep velvety crimson; showy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Golden-leaved. Flowers of all colors; leaves yellow. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Hemisphaericum. Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Lemon Yellow. Clear bright yellow. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Orange. Deep orange, blotched with crimson. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Pearl. Creamy white; the palest tall variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Rose. Soft pink; a very choice sort. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Scarlet. Bright orange-scarlet; free bloomer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

COLLECTION—One packet each of 9 distinct Tall Nasturtiums for 20 cts.; 1 oz. of each for 60 cts.

REMEMBER that though the price of many varieties has been reduced, the same high-grade quality and large, well-filled packets will be supplied.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS

These differ from the ordinary Tall Nasturtiums in being more free-flowering, and, although the blooms are smaller, the colorings are more brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Mad. Gunther. Flowers striped and blotched; exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Ivy-leaved. Fine for hanging-baskets and window-boxes; flowers crimson; very distinct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Mixed Varieties. A splendid mixture of the newest sorts and brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

NEMOPHILA. Dwarf plants, bearing in great profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H.A. Height 6 in. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). Interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. Mixed colors. H.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rockwork or edgings. Mixed colors. H.H.P. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Our Pansies are saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich moist soil and cool location. For best results sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom very satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in June and July.

Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Exhibition. For florists and those desiring large show Pansies we recommend this strain. The flowers are distinguished by their magnificent, varied and strong marking, blotching and veining, and their unusual substance, brilliancy and attractiveness. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.

Masterpiece. The most distinct and novel of Pansies. The ruffled blooms, often 3 inches across, are borne well above the foliage, and are of the richest colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Odier, or Blotched. A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Psyche. Excels in beauty of coloring, shape and number of magnificent blooms. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, each petal having a velvety violet-blue spot encircled with a broad white margin. A beauty in every particular and worthy of general cultivation. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class, blooms sometimes 3 inches across. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Large-flowering Mixed. A good mixture, containing all colors and styles of bloom; very showy. Pkt. 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. 75c.



Wood's Royal Pansy

PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; one pkt. each of 12 sorts for 40 cts.

Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick. Dark red, with orange-scarlet border.

Emperor William. Ultramarine-blue, with violet eye.

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black.

Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined. Mahogany brown, with gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue. Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid.

Silver-Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen. Beautiful large pure white.

Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

PASSION FLOWER. Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

PENTSTEMON. Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.

PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is settled warm, or later sow outside in a warm sunny place. H.H.A. 2-3. Height 1 to 2 ft.

California Giants. This splendid large single Petunia is the result of years of careful selection by an eminent specialist, and is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Snowball. For an ever-blooming white flower, suitable for beds and borders, this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears very profusely snow-white flowers of good size and shape, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Petunias. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

Single Petunias. A choice mixture, including many large-flowering, striped, blotched and fringed sorts. All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.



Petunia

PHLOX

Very hardy annuals, unsurpassed for bedding and cut-flowers. If sown in open ground in April, they bloom throughout the summer or they may be started earlier indoors. The double Phlox comes truer if sown in sandy soil.

Silver-leaved Star. The flowers are of the indented, or star variety. Some are fringed and are of rose or carmine shades, making a delightful contrast with the beautifully variegated foliage, which is edged with white. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf. Exceptionally fine for growing in pots and for bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double. The blooms range from semi-double to double, are borne profusely, and are specially desirable for cut-flowers, being more lasting than the single sorts. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Star and Fringed. Dwarf varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

Perennial. Excellent for permanent beds and borders; grows 3 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LARGE-FLOWERING PHLOX (Grandiflora)

The large-flowering or grandiflora kinds are a decided improvement on the ordinary Phlox, producing flowers nearly twice the size of the latter, with most brilliant colors.

Pure White. Very fine large bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Scarlet. A profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Yellow. Novel and distinct; a fine flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Dark Purple. The darkest of all. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Striped. A fine collection of striped sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Mixed Grandiflora. A splendid mixture of large-flowering sorts. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

COLLECTION—One package each of 5 separate colors for 30 cts.

POPPY

Hardy annual of quick growth, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders, nothing is better. Sow thinly in a sandy loam where the plants are to bloom, and cover lightly. Sowings made in the fall and at intervals in the spring will give a long succession of bloom. Cutting the flowers regularly insures a longer blooming season.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single varieties, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES H.P.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson; the foliage very rich dark green. If sown early will bloom the first year. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Iceland. A beautiful fragrant strain which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin; continues to flower for 3 or 4 years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 65c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

Cardinal. Grow about 18 inches high, bearing large, very double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mikado (Striped Japanese Poppy). A beautiful sort; the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Colors scarlet and white; fringed edges; very distinct. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Carnation-Flowered. A magnificent Poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; flowers beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Peony-Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers, resembling double peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

Tricolor. Very showy and attractive Poppy bearing large, fine flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of the most brilliant colors. Fall-sown seed produces a constant succession of bloom the following summer. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Phlox



Portulaca



Poppies

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES, continued

Miss Sherwood. The large satiny white flowers are fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Danebrog. Large, bright scarlet, with a white spot on each petal, forming a cross. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Umbrosum. Rich vermillion, with a shining black spot on each petal; of dwarf, branching habit. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Tulip. This sterling Armenian variety bears in abundance large bright scarlet flowers, as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Shirley. Very free-flowering and remarkably brilliant. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days in water. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

PORTULACA (Moss Flower)

Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 in. 2-3.

Single, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

PRIMROSE

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). Perennial plant for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow during May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

Evening Primrose (*Enothera*). For summer and autumn flowering. Suitable for margins or shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy and fragrant; easily grown. H.A. Height 1 to 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Pyrethrum

PYRETHRUM (Feverfew)

A dwarf plant extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders and edgings. Grows as a half-hardy annual.

Aureum (Golden Feather).

Beautiful yellow foliage. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

ROSE CAMPION (*Agrostemma*). Splendid dwarf plant for dry situations, bearing pretty flowers of all colors. Good for massing. H.P. Height 1 ft. Blooms first season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

RICINUS (Castor-Oil Plant)

Luxuriant annual with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centers of beds of foliage plants. H.H.A.

Zanzibariensis. Leaves 2 to 2½ ft. across, of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc.; stems from green to various shades of red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Mixed Varieties. The best sorts mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, exquisitely veined and laced. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.

SPECIAL. Select any ten 3c. pkts., any six 5c. pkts., or any three 10c. pkts. for 25c.

SALVIA

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames and transplant in

May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage). The well-known scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Patens. Splendid rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

SANVITALIA. Dwarf, free-flowering plants, suitable for borders or rock-work. Bears double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, in the greatest abundance. H.A. Height 6 inches. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.



Salvia

SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabious). Bears large, double flowers of many colors on long, graceful stems; fine for cutting. H.A. Height 2 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(Mimosa). Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves, when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window-garden. Useful for decoration and bouquet. Sow in box in March. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.



Scabiosa

General Rules for Flower Culture

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many flower seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

CULTURAL INFORMATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

Read carefully, that a proper selection may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season

Figures 1, 2, 3, indicate the blooming season, viz.: 1, early summer; 2, about midsummer; 3, late summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz: 1-3, from early summer till fall.

A.—Annual. Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes comes up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasts three years or more; blooms annually after first year.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H.A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H.B.**) and Perennials (**H.P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS (Gilliflower)

Stocks are among our finest and most useful annuals, being well adapted for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out in the open ground the end of April, at which time later sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A. 1-2.

Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Large-flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice. Of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about 1 ft. high,

throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large-flowering Stocks, of many well-selected colors. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.



Stocks

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). A charming, hardy perennial 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high, bearing throughout the summer and fall large single lavender-blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Makes an excellent cut-flower, and fine for garden decoration. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER

Luxuriant plants for centers of beds or as background for smaller plants. H.A.

Perkeo. A perfectly dwarf variety suitable for open ground and pot culture, and makes an excellent cut-flower. Plants 1 ft. high, 14 to 16 inches across, free bloomers, flowering uninterruptedly from June till frost. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Stella. A miniature Sunflower covered with small, bright orange, single flowers; of dwarf pyramidal growth; fine for bedding and cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Stella. A double form of miniature Sunflower, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers on long stems. Fine for decorating. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double California. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 ft. high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Mammoth Russian. The giant Sunflower. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.

H.H.—Half Hardy Annuals (**H.H.A.**), Biennials (**H.H.B.**), and Perennials (**H.H.P.**), require a longer time to establish themselves, and, being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hotbed. Sow outside the last of April or first of May. Most H.H.B. and H.H.P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (**T.A.**), Biennials (**T.B.**), or Perennials (**T.P.**) treat same as H.H. Annuals, but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with horny shell, like Canna, Evening-Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning-Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas have all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Early in February, in a situation not too sunny, plant 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank soil against the roots. Sow also in October, giving the plants slight protection during winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them, the more they will flower.

The great number of varieties introduced in recent years has made the list confusing and cumbersome; many of the old sorts are not worth growing compared with the newer and improved kinds. We have discarded the worthless varieties and offer below what, in the opinion of Sweet Pea experts, are the **very best and most improved varieties of each color**, every inferior kind and duplicates being discarded. Our selection contains a complete range of color from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit.

PRICE: All varieties, pkt. 3 cts.; any 10 pkts. 25 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts. 1 pkt. each of 25 distinct kinds for 60 cts.; 1 oz. each for \$1.50

Aurora. White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry. Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white; three-flowered; stems long and strong.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue; flowers large, three or four on good stems.

Coccinea. Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom. A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty. Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford. Pure white, extra large and borne three to the stem.

Duke of Sutherland. Dark purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson. Large, pure white; profuse and continuous bloomer; early.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large flower.

Janet Scott. Rich deep pure pink; very pretty.

Jeanie Gordon. Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII. The best dark red; large flower on strong stems.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of all lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Roseberry. Rosy magenta; fine form, very free-flowering.

Lottie Eckford. White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.

Lovely. Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink.

Mont Blanc. The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot. Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Navy Blue. Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello. Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size, three-flowered.

Prima Donna. Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales. Intense bright rose color; the finely formed flowers are borne three and four to a stem.

Stella Morse. Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus. Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

BUSH SWEET PEAS

A type of Sweet Peas midway in growth between the tall and Cupid sorts, of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and producing a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

BARE SPOTS AND FENCE CORNERS

It is often puzzling to know what to do with bare spots and out-of-the-way places which occur in every garden. You will be surprised at the change that Wood's Mixed Seeds for Wild Flower Garden will bring. This mixture contains 100 or more easily grown and pretty flowers which will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



Sweet Peas

CUPID SWEET PEAS

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid. Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Pink Cupid. Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors. Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES

Wood's Special Sweet Pea Mixture. A peerless mixture, made up of the cream of the very best named kinds, all of them choice, large-flowering sorts of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

All Colors Mixed. A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

Double Sweet Peas. Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. Once planted, these come up year after year. Colors red, white and blue. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

FLOWER PLANT-FOOD

A concentrated, odorless fertilizer prepared especially for flowers. A wonderful invigorator; makes the plants strong, healthy and luxuriant; gives the foliage a rich color and produces flowers in greater abundance and increased size. May be applied dry or in solution. Perfectly clean and free from noxious odor. Directions with each package. 25 cts. per package, postpaid.

SWEET WILLIAM

Beautiful free-flowering plant of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H.P. Height 1½ ft. 2-3.

Single. Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.

THUNBERGIA. A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in great profusion. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

TORENIA Fournieri. Pretty plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. Bloom continuously during the summer in open ground, and in winter in the greenhouse. Blue, with yellow throat. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

VERBENA

A thoroughly satisfactory annual for beds, borders, massing and window-gardens, also useful for covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting to other boxes when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds are always thrifty and do not rust.

Miniature. Plant only 6 inches high, 12 inches across. Blooms continuously and profusely. Fine for bedding and pot culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth. This strain produces blooms of large size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c.; ¼oz. 35c.; oz. \$1.25.

Defiance. Intensely rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.

Mammoth White. A splendid strain of large, purest white flowers. Pkt. 10c.; ¼oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.40.

All Colors Mixed. Contains all colors in fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3c.; ¼oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE

Makes splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and border. The foliage is a very distinct, dark rich, glossy green. The plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T.P. Height 2 ft. 2-3.

Rosea. Pink, with crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼oz. 25 cts.

Alba. White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts. ¼oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼oz. 20 cts.

VIOLET

Favorite little plant, producing delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with everyone. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue. Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

White. Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. White and blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼oz. 40 cts.

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Beautiful, free-flowering annual, desirable for beds and edgings; succeed well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. 1-2. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Double Sweet William



Verbena



Vinca



Zinnia

WALLFLOWER

A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ ft.

Single. A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Double. Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½oz. 50 cts.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly, or give a more glorious summer and fall display. The flowers are perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A. 2-3.

Miniature. The smallest Zinnia in existence, only 8 inches high, with a perfection of bloom not usually found among Zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Fringed. Perfect flowers, with more or less deeply cut or laciniated petals. New and distinct. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Curled and Crested. A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 50c.

Grandiflora. Giant Zinnias; perfectly double. Flowers of the finest brilliant colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra. Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Mixed. A fine mixture of the best tall Zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Seeds for a Wild Flower Garden

Contains more than one hundred different varieties of easily grown and pretty flowers, mostly annuals, no runners. For fence-corners, unsightly spots in the garden, roadsides, kindergartens and school yards, this mixture is very effective, yielding a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

WOOD'S BLUE RIBBON FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS

These collections contain the most popular and easily grown flowers, such as should be in every garden. As they are put up before the season opens, no change can be made in the assortment.

COLLECTION A. 15 pkts. for 35 cts.

Contains one packet each of the following, **all mixed colors:** Sweet Alyssum, Amaranthus, Aster, Candytuft, Cosmos, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning-Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Pink, Poppy, Sweet William, Sweet Peas and Zinnia.

COLLECTION B. 25 pkts. for 50 cts.

Contains one packet each of the following, **all mixed colors:** Sweet Alyssum, Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Aster, Amaranthus, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Calendula, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Escholtzia, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning-Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pink, Poppy, Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Zinnia and Mixed Seeds for Wild Flower Garden.

SUMMER - FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS

Dwarf French Cannas grow about 3 feet high, are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered.

Large roots,
each 15 cts.; doz.
\$1.25, postage 5
cts. each, extra

Austria. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five-petaled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.

Allemannia. Upper petals scarlet, broad yellow border.

Alphonse Bouvier. Deep velvety crimson; very fine.

Alsace. The white Canna. Pale sulphur-yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.

Chas. Henderson. Deep crimson; yellow at the throat.

Egandale. Brilliant orange-scarlet; dark bronze foliage.

Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.

Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet, with broad yellow border.

Mad. Crozy. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with yellow.

Paul Marquant. Extra large deep salmon flower.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson, banded with canary yellow.

Salmon Queen. A pleasing and peculiar shade of salmon.

Mixed Cannas. Named sorts from which labels have become detached, equally as good as the above. All colors, each 10 cts.; doz. 80 cts., postage 5 cts. each.

CALADIUMS

Esculentum (Elephant's Ear). A most effective plant for lawns and groups. Of easy culture, but requires good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulbs, each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50. Medium size bulbs, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1. Postage extra, large bulbs, 8 cts.; medium, 5 cts.

Fancy-leaved. May be grown either in greenhouses, window-boxes or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant when ground has become warm in a partly shaded situation, in well-enriched soil. Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.25, postage paid.

DAHLIAS

Large roots, each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50. If by mail, 5c. each extra

A. D. Livoni. Soft pink; petals quilled, full center.

American Flag. Pure white, crimson stripes.

Arabella. Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

Bird of Passage. White, tipped with pink.

Crimson Giant. Crimson, shaded maroon; immense flowers.

Clifford W. Bruton. Finest canary yellow; 4 inches across.

Dandy. Orange, beautifully striped with crimson.

Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, tinged delicate pink; quilled.

Fashion. Crimson-maroon, flamed purple; single.

Henry Patrick. Superb pure white, large size; fine for cutting.

Miss Mary Lomas. Pure white, suffused with soft lavender; fine.

Nymphaea. Clear bright pink, shading darker toward outer petals.

DAHLIAS, continued

Purity. A beautiful large pure white.

Queen of Yellows. A beautiful clear yellow.

Queen Victoria. A splendid large, deep yellow.

Wm. Agnew. Intense rich dazzling red.

Zulu. The black Dahlia. Jet black, which changes to black-maroon,

Mixed Dahlias. A large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. First-class in every way, only the colors are not kept separate. Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.

GLADIOLUS

One of the most attractive of summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

Scarlet and Red. Each 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$1.75.

White and Light. Each 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100 \$2.25.

Pink Shades. Each 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$1.75.

Striped and Variegated. Each 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100 \$2.50.

Yellow. Each 5 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100 \$3.50.

Mixed, Extra Large Bulbs. Each 5 cts.; doz. 20 cts.; 100 \$1.50.

Mixed, Second Size Bulbs. 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100 \$1.10.

If by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen for postage.

MADEIRA VINE ROOTS

On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run 20 feet or more in a season. Each 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$2.25. If by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen for postage.

TUBEROSES

Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberoses prefer a strong, rich warm soil. To ensure perfect development, they require plenty of heat and water.

If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

Excelsior Pearl. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. Large bulbs, each 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$1.50. Second size bulbs, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 20 cts.; 100, 90 cts.

Albino. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower-stalks, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, making the flowers resemble some species of jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as that of the ordinary Tuberose. Each 5 cts.; doz. 35 cts.

Variegated-leaved. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. Each 5 cts.; doz. 35 cts.



Dahlias



WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Our Lawn Grass Mixtures are specially adapted to our southern soils and climate. The grasses used in the different mixtures are those which, from careful experiments and practical experience, have been shown to be the best adapted for the purposes recommended. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** is the best that can be used; but where care and attention cannot be given during a season of heat and drought, or where the grass is to be sown on light or sandy soils, **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will give best results. For large lawns, where a combination of both lawn and grazing is desired, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** is to be especially recommended.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet. Qt. 25c., if sent by mail, 30c.; pk. of 5 lbs \$1, bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.50.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasture purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not so fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1, bus. of 20 lbs. \$3.25.

WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the southern states. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. It is composed of grasses specially adapted to withstand heat and drought, and, at the same time, we have also combined grasses with it which will give a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will, we feel sure, meet a long-felt want. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer Lawn Grasses. Our other Lawn Mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. Lb. 30c., 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutrient gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of our Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients, which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 5 lbs. to each 300 square feet. 5-lb. pkg. 25 cts., 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts., 25-lb. bag 85 cts., 100-lb. bag \$2.75, ton \$45.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS are high-grade, new crop seeds, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

THE BEST TIME FOR SEEDING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding, if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter is better—and then cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effects.

WE HAVE ISSUED A SPECIAL GRASS SEED CIRCULAR, giving full and detailed information about preparation of the soil, best times for seeding, soils adapted to grass, care of pastures and meadows, etc., which we will cheerfully mail to any one interested, upon request.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE. The prices named here are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Abena Elatior*)

ALSO CALLED EVERGREEN GRASS

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. On our own farm it always impresses us as being really the most valuable grass, both for hay and pasturage, that we can sow. It seems to make more leafage and grazing than Orchard, and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than any other grass. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but it is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 6 pounds Red Clover. The addition of 5 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, per lb. 18 cts. **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, \$1.70 per bushel; choice seed, \$1.60 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

Read what our customers say about this splendid hay and pasturage grass:

While I think that orchard grass is fine for hay and pasturage, I believe that Tall Meadow Oat Grass is better for meadow, as it grows so much larger than orchard grass in my section of country. I raised Tall Meadow Oat Grass this year that was from four to five feet high. I think it is a splendid meadow and hay grass.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes county, N. C., July 5, 1905.

I like Tall Meadow Oat Grass as a mixture with Orchard Grass for permanent pasture or grazing lots. I have one, sown nineteen years ago, which is still affording good grazing. I would not know how to get along without Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass for my milk cows to graze on in summer.—R. W. FITCH, Alamance county, N. C., July 11, 1905.

I think Tall Meadow Oat the finest pasturage grass on the market; also fine for hay. I like it much better than I do orchard grass. It is more leafy, and furnishes more hay.—C. T. POOL, Person county, N. C., July 1, 1905.

I find Tall Meadow Oat Grass a much better grass than Orchard Grass. It will thrive on poorer land than Orchard Grass.—P. A. LONG, Alamance county, N. C., July 10, 1905.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass



ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*)

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the middle and southern states, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on uplands, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and is relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and a half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, per lb. 18 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.80; choice seed, \$1.70 per bus. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

I find your grass seed always grows, while that I buy on the local market does not. Have influenced one or two parties in this section to send you grass seed orders.—FRANK D. FULLER, Davidson county, Tenn., February 17, 1905.

The Grasses and Clovers

rest and improve the land, and are the surest basis for permanent prosperity on the farm.

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It make a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.40.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*)

An excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Fancy Clean seed, lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.60. Special prices in quantity.

NATIVE, or CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa compressa*)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass in the South. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.25.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25 cts.



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS (*Agrostis vulgaris*)

This grass makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils, and the very best results on heavier, moist or low-ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Clean Red Top as usually sold. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 5 pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and 8 pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade-Mark Brand** Fancy seed, lb. 10 cts.; 100 lbs. \$9. Choice grade, 100 lbs. \$8.50. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy seed purchased of you has given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd county, Ga., June 30, 1905.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you last fall is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow for pasturage principally. I never find any trouble to get a stand, as I do with some of the other grasses. It is fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with timothy and red clover.—C. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg county, Va., July 5, 1905.

We sold the clover and Herd's Grass seed obtained from you, with good satisfaction. Customers were much pleased with results.—STEBBINS & HANKINS, Halifax county, Va., June 28, 1905.

My clover seed which I bought from you last year has given entire satisfaction. I have the largest and best fields of clover in the county.—JOHN S. JONES, Wake county, N. C., February 24, 1905.

I have sown your clover seed for two or three years, and have never failed to get a good stand. Last year I bought one-half bushel of the best Baltimore seed. It did not give me as good stand as yours.—W. L. PAYNE, Fauquier county, Va., January 19, 1905.

The Alfalfa I bought from you last spring is looking all right. It could not be any better stand. It is the only Alfalfa in the country.—A. J. TAYLOR, King George county, Va., February 22, 1905.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, low-lands or in mountainous districts, although it will

do well on any good stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 8 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 6 pounds Timothy, 4 pounds clover, 4 pounds Fancy Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low ground soils. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, lb. 8 cts., bus. of 45 lbs. about \$1.80. Price fluctuates.



Timothy

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*)

A quick-growing very early-maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. This grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in the South in connection with Bermuda Grass, being sown on the scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, furnishing a quick and most excellent green sod all through the winter and spring until crowded out by the Bermuda the following summer. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Lb. 12 cts., bus. of 14 lbs. about 90 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass. Full description in our fall catalogue, which will be mailed upon request. Lb. 12 cts., bus., of 14 lbs. \$1.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65.) Lb. 20 cts., bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca obina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20 cts., bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage, this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald-green turf. It grows short, and seldom requires cutting. Lb. 40 cts.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 64 and 65.) Lb. 35 cts.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Lb. 35c.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*)

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils, or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass for sowing alone, but it is valuable for use in mixtures with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures on pages 68 and 69.) It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Lb. 18 cts., bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.



Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass

BERMUDA GRASS

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE SOUTHERN PASTURAGE GRASSES

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. This variety also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod, that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb. Special price on large lots.

BERMUDA GRASS

makes splendid, nutritious summer pasturage; will yield more and stand better during hot, dry weather than any other grass.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

This is a particularly valuable grass for the South, especially in the Gulf states. Also does very well in the eastern portion of the Atlantic coast states, from Virginia south.

Reports from farmers who have grown this grass are as follows:

"*Paspalum dilatatum* has proved itself worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Its great vitality and wonderful fodder-producing powers, as well as rapid propagation, are thoroughly convincing of its great value to the dairy farmer. It would be impossible for me to overestimate its value."

"*Paspalum dilatatum* is probably the best fodder or pasturage grass yet introduced, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormously. It is much liked by cattle, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality."

Paspalum seed should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily. If the ground is cold, it will lie in the ground until warm weather, so it is best not to seed it until after the middle of March or during April, so as to catch the spring and summer rains. Sow at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre, on well-prepared land, and it will soon present a thick and well-set pasture. We strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow at least a small patch of this in their pasture fields, so as to become acquainted with the great merits of this valuable grass. Lb. 75 cts.; large trial package 25 cts., postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best Timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can be sown to advantage only in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the southern farmer can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South. The only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalk coarser and not so desirable for feed. Besides, a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Johnson Grass** seed, bus. of 24 lbs. \$1.50. Special price on large lots.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED-SOWER

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest and most effective hand seed-sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed-Sower, \$1.25.

We issue a Special Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape-Vines, and all Nursery Stock,

which we will mail on application. Our nursery stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further south, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained from the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.





WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS *and* CLOVER SEED MIXTURES

yield from 50 to 100 per cent more hay and grazing than sowing one or two grasses or clover alone

Wood's Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures give the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and our trade in them is increasing rapidly every year.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South. We are the pioneer seedsmen in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in largely increased crops both of hay and pasture. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to the same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties as best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. In all of our grass mixtures **we use the very best seeds only**, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

We give below the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown

25 pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates

MIXTURE NO. 1

For light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Fancy Red Top |
| Crested Dog's Tail | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Sheep Fescue | Hungarian Brome Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | White Clover |
| Orchard Grass | Red Clover |

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14 c., 100 pounds, 12½ c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Meadow Foxtail | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass | Fancy Red Top |
| Meadow Fescue | Red Clover |
| Orchard Grass | White Clover |
| Kentucky Blue Grass | Sheep Fescue |

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14 cts., 100 pounds, 12½ cts. per lb.

MIXTURES NOS. 1 to 5, continued

MIXTURE NO. 3

For heavy loam or clay soils. Composed of the following grasses:
 Meadow Foxtail Alsike Clover
 Orchard Grass Red Clover
 Fancy Red Top White Clover
 Italian Rye Grass Kentucky Blue Grass
 Meadow Fescue Perennial Rye Grass
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass Creeping Bent

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14c., 100 pounds, 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:
 Creeping Bent Grass Meadow Fescue
 Kentucky Blue Grass Fancy Red Top
 Meadow Foxtail Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass
 Timothy Italian Rye Grass
 Orchard Grass Perennial Rye Grass
 Alsike Clover Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14c., 100 pounds, 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5

For wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass | Timothy |
| Fancy Red Top | Perennial Rye Grass |
| Italian Rye Grass | Alsike Clover |
| Meadow Foxtail | Creeping Bent Grass |
| Meadow Fescue | Kentucky Blue Grass |

Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14 cts., 100 pounds, 12½ cts. per lb.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE NO. 10

Specially prepared for good loam soil in partially shady situations. An admirable permanent pasturage mixture, but will also yield large crops of hay. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 pounds, 13 cts. per lb.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but can be grazed

25 pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates

MIXTURE NO. 6

For light, dry, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed of the following grasses:
 Orchard Grass Hungarian Brome Grass
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass Red Clover
 Red Fescue Fancy Red Top
 Perennial Rye Grass Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14 cts., 100 pounds, 12½ cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:
 Meadow Foxtail Perennial Rye Grass
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass Kentucky Blue Grass
 Meadow Fescue Sheep Fescue
 Orchard Grass Red Clover

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14c., 100 pounds 12½c. per lb

MIXTURE NO. 8

For heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of the following grasses:
 Meadow Fescue Tall Meadow Oat Grass
 Orchard Grass Fancy Red Top
 Perennial Rye Grass Red Clover
 Kentucky Blue Grass Timothy
 Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 14 cts., 100 pounds, 12½c. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:
 Fancy Red Top Sapling Clover
 Timothy Alsike Clover
 Kentucky Blue Grass Rough-Stalked Meadow
 Meadow Fescue Italian Rye Grass
 Perennial Rye Grass

Sow 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 12 cts., 100 pounds, 11 cts. per lb.

Read what our customers say about the large yields and satisfactory results from sowing Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Your Mixtures give the best pasture I ever had—better than any I ever saw in this section

I used one of your mixtures several years ago, and cut two good crops of hay, and am using it now for pasture. I think it is the best pasture I ever had, and as good or better than any I ever saw in this section.—E. B. LEWIS, Brunswick Co., Va., Sept. 8, 1904.

Your Grass Mixture the finest I ever saw

Your Grass Mixture, which I bought of you last spring, is the finest I ever saw, considering the dry weather we have had here. All other grasses here are burnt out, that were sown last spring. I have tried for five years to get a set of grass on this land, but have failed till now.—CHAS. McLAIN, Dodridge Co., W. Va., Sept. 27, 1904.

In the first half of September, 1902, I sowed some of your No. 6 Grass Mixture. Last year I had two cuttings of green feed and three cuttings of hay. The first cutting was about a little over 2 feet, April 7, 1903, and was lodging down. Altogether, I made the biggest yield I know of anywhere in Lunenburg county.—WALDEMAR DISSLER, Lunenburg Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Special Grass Mixture that I got of you last spring gave a beautiful stand of grass and clover. I think it is all that you claim for it, and expect a good crop of hay next year. One of my neighbors says that he calls it a perfect stand.—MRS. L. V. MORSE, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

I have never failed to get a good stand when I have sown your Special Grass Seed Mixture. Have sown your mixture twice for hay and several times for permanent pasture. My first sowing of your Grass Mixtures was on a three- or four-acre field where I had never been able to get a stand of grass. I got a very fair stand, which lasted some five years, and was not then entirely exhausted. I succeed very much better with your Special Grass Mixtures than I formerly did when I sowed separately clover, timothy, orchard grass, red-top, etc.—J. L. TOMPKINS, Floyd Co., Va.

The No. 2 Grass Mixture which we bought of you last October is the finest grass paddock we have ever had or seen and so remarked by all who see it. No doubt you are getting trial orders from here now, in consequence of the beauty of this.—FLOYD BROS., Northampton Co., Va.

RYE AND BARLEY

These crops are recommended for late summer and fall seeding only. Full information in regard to same will be given in our fall Catalogue, which we will mail on request. Spring seedings of Rye and Barley are to be recommended only for pasturage purposes, as these crops do not give satisfactory yields of grain or forage for spring seeding in this section.

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our Wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS will, under favorable conditions, make a beautiful green lawn in six weeks after seeding, which, with proper care and attention, will last for years

CLOVER SEED

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING. All of the Clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain lands during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop, so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the Clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up in the grain fields, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the Clover.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND
IS THE
Best Quality Obtainable

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these Clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of Clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time. A firm seed-bed is of prime necessity, and when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of Clover. Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa, or Lucerne, are March and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, Clover or grain crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both Clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and Clovers.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDING, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and Clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

THE CLOVERS AS SOIL IMPROVERS. Like other leguminous plants, the Clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to wornout lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that Clover be used in a rotation of crops and not grown successively on the same fields. A top-dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on Clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

One of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay, and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from the one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for hay and pasturage. Information as to quantities required per acre, when sown in combination with other grasses, will be found under the headings of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed**, the choicest and cleanest quality, about \$8.50 per bushel; choice quality seed, about \$8.25 per bushel. Price fluctuates very much. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seed.

MAMMOTH, OR SAPLING CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Price for our **Trade-Mark Brand** is about \$8.65 per bus. Choice quality seed, about \$8.40 per bus.



Red Clover

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Alfalfa succeeds splendidly throughout the South, yielding three or four cuttings per year, increasing in yield each successive year

Alfalfa ranks higher than timothy hay in feeding value. In fact, it might be termed both corn and hay, as it is almost a complete food. Experiment stations place the feeding value of Alfalfa hay at \$20 per ton, as against timothy hay at \$12 per ton. This, with the fact that

Alfalfa will, under favorable circumstances, after a good stand is secured, give three or four cuttings per year, and will easily yield, on good land, from three to four tons of splendid hay per year, shows what a valuable crop it is. Lands in the western states that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre; so that a crop of this kind pays for the little extra care and preparation given to secure good stands and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa, by thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

The acreage of Alfalfa is increasing very largely all over the South, our farmers fast beginning to realize what a valuable crop it is for this section. Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loamy, well-drained soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared for the best results. The plant is rather slender when it first starts, and it must be grown under favorable conditions, in order to get ahead of the weeds and other grasses which would, under ordinary circumstances, spring up naturally and check it or smother it out.

Alfalfa should always be cut when just commencing to bloom, whether the plants be large or small. If the seed is allowed to form, the growth of the plant ceases. It should also never be used for pasture, as it is too valuable as a hay producer to risk injury from stock.

Alfalfa can be sown either in the spring or fall. The principal requirement in order to obtain good stands and good crops of Alfalfa is to sow it on good, rich soil, and give thorough preparation. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, although some of our customers claim that thicker seedings give better crop results. March and April are the best months for seeding in the spring, and the latter part of August and during September the best time in the fall.

Our Alfalfa seed is the highest grade, strong-germinating seed, of the best and cleanest quality it is possible to procure. The quality and germination of the seed is a prime requisite for success with this crop. Price of choice Alfalfa seed, lb. 15 cts., bus. of 60 lbs. \$8; price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, lb. 16 cts., bus. \$8.50. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices on request.

INOCULATED ALFALFA SEED. We are prepared to supply Alfalfa seed inoculated with the proper bacteria cultures necessary for its best growth and development at an extra cost of **3½ cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 4 cts. per lb. in 50-lb. lots and over, and 5 cts. per lb. in less quantities.** This is in addition to the cost of the Alfalfa seed. See page 73 of this Catalogue for full information about this valuable agricultural development. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years to come, so that it is worth a little trouble and expense to secure a first-class stand.



Alfalfa, or Lucerne

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)

This is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but it is hardier and stands cold weather better than Red Clover; and where conditions of soil and lateness of seeding make any possibility of winter-killing, it is advisable to sow Alsike Clover, or at least to sow it in mixture with other Clovers. It is more suited to our mountainous sections than to the coast regions, and it succeeds better on stiff or clay soils than on lighter lands. It is well adapted for sowing with Timothy or Herd's Grass, as it matures with these crops, flowering a little later than the Red Clover. The blooms are not quite so large as the Red Clover, and are of a light pink or flesh color. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, lb. 15 cts., bus. of 60 lbs. about \$8.75.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** seed, lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb. Special price on large lots.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*)

Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other southern states. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or Clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet which is very attractive and desirable. It is best not to graze it too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this Clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or Clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Lb. 25 cts., bus. of 25 lbs. \$4.50.

I have sown Japan Clover seed for several years, and never failed to get a good stand on poor corn land, and after it is started it grows spontaneously. It makes good grazing. For poor land it is the best Clover a farmer can sow. With Japan Clover seed I sow Red Top seed on poor land, and on improved land I sow Red Clover seed and Orchard Grass.—DANIEL J. PAYNE, St. Mary Co., Md., Feb. 7, 1904.

JAPAN CLOVER
makes most nutritious and
desirable summer pasturage.
Grows well and spreads rapidly
on poor lands, hillsides
and under the shade of trees.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—a good early forage crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops. Choice Crimson Clover Seed, bus. \$4.85; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$4.80 per bus.; **Trade-Mark Seed**—the best quality obtainable—bus. \$5; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$4.95 per bus.

LATE CRIMSON CLOVER. Crimson blooms. Three weeks later than the regular Crimson Clover. Makes a larger growth. Lb. 10 cts., bus. \$5.25.

I plowed all my Crimson Clover under, both early and late, but the late made the largest growth, and was fully three weeks later than the regular Crimson. By having both kinds, one could have nearly two months soiling from it, and I think we could make hay of the late, something almost impossible here with the early, as the weather is not hot enough at the time it should be cut for hay. I intend to sow both kinds again this fall.—J. L. DEMPSEY, Warren Co., Tenn., July 12, 1904.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER. Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. Trade-Mark Brand seed, lb. 10 cts., bus. \$5.25.

The following letters from customers show the desirability of sowing at least a portion of your crop in the White-blooming Crimson Clover:

I think there is a great difference between the two kinds of Crimson Clover, as I had both kinds sown this year. The White-blooming was about two weeks later, it grows much taller and makes more and better feed than the regular Crimson.—J. C. VEASEY, Granville Co., N. C., June 30, 1905.

I am well pleased with the White-blooming Crimson Clover. Being about twenty or more days later than the regular Crimson Clover, it fills in and carries you with feed until red clover is ready.—T. H. MEREDITH, Brunswick Co., Va.

White-blooming Crimson Clover makes very fine feed, and should be grown by every farmer. It comes in first rate to follow the early Crimson Clover, and by sowing both we are sure to hit the season and have green feed six to eight weeks at a time in the spring when feed is very scarce.—W. D. NEWMAN, Warren Co., N. C.



Crimson Clover

California-raised seed, cleaned, **Trade-Mark Brand** quality, lb. 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb. Southern-grown seed, in the burr, not cleaned, lb. 20 cts., bus. of 10 lbs. \$1.75.

BURR CLOVER

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasture. It is also well adapted for use in regular pastures, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasture just at a time when it is most appreciated. Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs, and we are not able to offer clean seed of the southern-raised seed, but can only offer the southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the southern-raised seed is better than the California, grown seed, although the Burr Clover was originally called the "California, or Burr Clover."

INOCULATED SEEDS

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW - PEAS AND OTHER LEGUMINOUS CROPS

**Seeds inoculated with Nitrogen Bacteria Cultures ready for sowing
THE MOST VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGE**

For the coming season, we have made arrangements to inoculate seed with the proper nitrogen bacteria required for the different leguminous crops, and furnish inoculated seeds of the different legumes, when so ordered by our customers. The seeds will be inoculated in the most skilful and scientific manner, and it will be done in our own warehouse, under our own supervision, by a competent agricultural chemist, who has made the bacteria, or inoculated cultures, a special study. The price fixed for the inoculation of seeds will make the cost to the farmer very much less than if he purchases the cultures and does the work himself. At the same time, our facilities for doing this work will enable us to do it in a much more thorough and effective manner than it can possibly be done on the farm. We have the bacteria cultures prepared for inoculating seeds of the following crops:

Winter or Spring Vetch
Alfalfa or Lucerne

Red and Sapling Clovers
Alsike, White and Crimson Clovers

Canada Field and Garden Peas
Soja and Velvet Beans

Stock or cow-peas (including all leading varieties, Whippoorwill, Black, Blackeye, etc.), garden beans (including Snap Beans, Lima Beans, and the Navy, or Pea Beans).

Our price for inoculating the seeds with the nitrogen bacteria cultures is as follows: **All varieties of clover and alfalfa seed, 5 cts. per lb.; In 50-lb. lots and over, 4 cts. per lb.; In 100-lb. lots and over, 3½ cts. per lb. Canada field peas, cow-peas, soja and velvet beans, 50 cts. per bus.** Special price on large lots.

This will make the extra cost per acre of the respective inoculated seeds average as follows, when ordered in quantity of 100 pounds and over: **Alfalfa, 20 lbs. per acre, 70 cts.; cow-peas, 1 bus. per acre, 50 cts.; red or sapling clover, 12 lbs. per acre, 42 cts.** The prices for inoculating are in addition to the cost of the seed, and we inoculate only our Trade-Mark Brand seeds, which are the best quality seeds obtainable. See front pages of Catalogue for information about inoculating garden peas, snap beans, etc.

The bacteria cultures are only of benefit or adapted to the leguminous crops named above; they are not adapted to other garden or farm crops.

Write for our special Seed Inoculation Circular. It gives letters from parties who have successfully used the seed inoculation on **Alfalfa, Red Clover, Vetches; Crimson Clover, Peas and Beans.** Farmers, truckers and gardeners will be very much interested in the experiences given. Circular mailed free upon request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS'

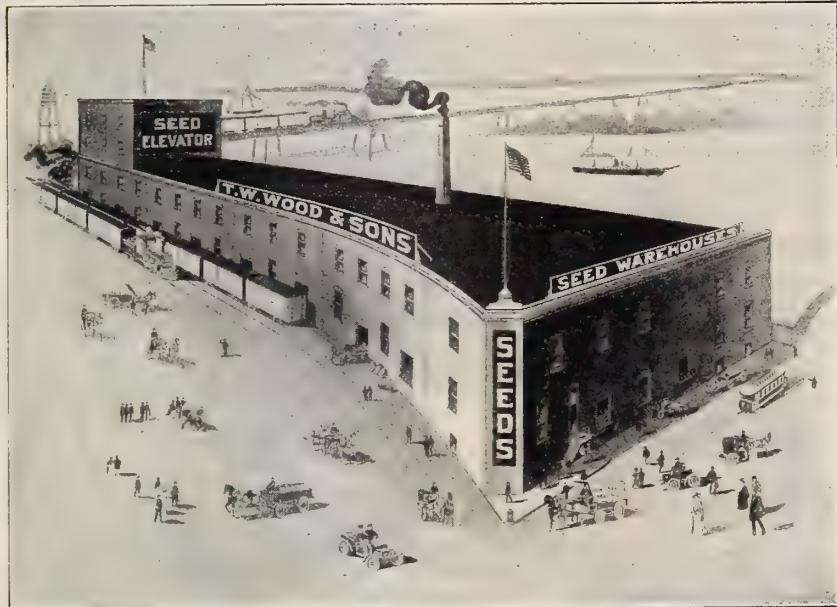
High-Grade Seeds for the Farm

Our trade in Farm Seeds is one of the largest in this country. The steady increase which we have experienced in this line, year after year, is the best of evidence as to the high quality of the seeds supplied by us. Our knowledge of the seed business, facilities for

growing and securing the very best stocks, together with our large warehouse capacity, enable us to supply the very best seeds at reasonable prices as it is possible for first-class seeds to be sold.

OUR NEW WAREHOUSE, at the foot of Fourteenth street, adjoining Mayo's Bridge, is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date machinery, both for handling and recleaning seeds from weed-seeds, defective grain and all other impurities.

SPECIAL RAILROAD SIDING.—We have a special railroad siding running the entire length of our warehouse, with capacity for holding eight cars at one time. Cars which are loaded in bulk are unloaded into large spouts running through the warehouse walls into bucket belt carriers operated by machinery. These belt carriers first deposit the seeds in a large hopper scale capable of weighing 10,000 pounds at one time; from thence the seeds are carried either into large bins holding from one to three car-loads each, or else are run through our seed-cleaning machines and sacked up ready for use. Up to the time that it is necessary to remove the sack, filled ready for sewing, from the seed-cleaning machines, all this work is performed automatically by our improved machinery, and the saving in labor and the facility and ease which this equipment gives us enable us to supply the best and cleanest seeds to the very best advantage.



WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND OF FARM SEEDS

Our **Trade-Mark Brands** of Grass, Clover and other Farm Seeds are the best and cleanest qualities it is possible to procure—much better both in quality and germination than the ordinary market grades, and decidedly worth the small advance we charge for our seeds sent out under this brand.

RED TAG or LABEL.—Seeds sent out under this brand always have a **Red** tag or label on same. Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand, appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade of seeds obtainable.

"CHOICE" and "PRIME" GRADES might be termed first and second market grades, and, while these grades are usually seeds of very good quality, they are not equal either in percentage of germination or purity to our **Trade-Mark Brand**. We sell the grades of **Choice** and **Prime** quite largely, and the seeds which we supply are superior to those ordinarily sold for these grades; our equipment in seed-cleaning machinery enabling us to supply the very best grades, both as to quality and cleanliness from weed-seeds.

PRICES OF FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE. Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and other Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time it is issued, in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This crop is very highly recommended for pasture for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasture within six weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of Clover. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used. Lb. 10 cts., 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb., 50-lb lots and over 5½ cts. per lb.

I have planted Dwarf Essex Rape for two years, the first year alone, the second year with vetch. It is good either way for all kinds of stock and fowls. I expect to plant more than ever next year. I find it does better planted the last of February or first of March, as the cold in January or February cuts it down. If I had to use but one kind of green forage plant for early spring feed, I should prefer Rape to anything else. It takes good preparation and heavy manuring, but you get good returns for all you give it.—A. M. SOMPAYRAC, Darlington county, S. C., June 23, 1905.

I think very highly of the Dwarf Essex Rape I bought of you last season. I think it makes a fine pasture for hogs and cattle, and expect to sow quite a lot this season.—DR. W. L. DALBY, Northampton county, Va., July 31, 1905.

The Dwarf Essex Rape for spring sowing is O. K. It would have been better if we could have had more rain. I tried it for hogs and for my milch cows, and it gave perfect satisfaction.—H. J. WILLIAMS, Washington county, N. C., October 3, 1904.



CANADA FIELD PEAS

We recommend that our customers make more liberal seedings of the Canada Field Peas, but for best results they must be sown early and also be sown in connection with oats. Canada Field Pea hay cures easily and makes the best and most nutritious feed, which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Under favorable circumstances it will yield more good hay to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded early in the spring, and it makes a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed oat-pea hay. These peas should be sown in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, and the same quantity of Burt or Spring Oats. We give below letters received from our customers in regard to the Canada Field Peas:

"Canada Field Peas produced the finest crop of forage ever seen in this county"

I sowed the Canada Field Peas on rich river bottom land with one bushel of oats per acre. They were the first in this county, and they were the finest crop of forage that was ever seen in this county. They grew about 4½ feet high, and were just loaded with peas. The Canada Field Peas are the thing for a farmer down here, where he is scarce of corn, as the pea comes in about the 15th of May, and I never feed my stock on one single bit of corn during the summer, and I work them hard, and they stay fat. But the peas must be sown with the Burt Oats, or some quick-maturing kind, so they will come on together. I used about \$80 worth of your seed last spring, and found everything true to name and variety. I hope all your customers have profited as I have from the purchase of your seed. I can say that I am more than well pleased. All seeds are tested by me before planting, and if I found any seed running a low percentage in germination, I would report it to you and send the seed back, but I have not had a single instance where they would not run up to 90 per cent.—A. G. MINTZ, Cherokee county, S. C., Sept. 30, 1904.

For two seasons I have broadcasted 1½ bushels of Canada Field Peas, plowed under, then broadcasted one sack acid phosphate and 1½ bushels of White Spring Oats, harrowing three times. In ninety days I get a heavy crop of half-ripe oat-pea hay, which stock relish highly.—Dr. WM. C. JOHNSON, Frederick county, Md., October 1, 1904.

Price for best quality peas, about \$1.60 per bus.; cotton sacks, holding two bushels each, 18 cts. extra. Special prices on large lots.

ENGLISH SPRING VETCH

This is similar in growth to the Hairy, or Winter Vetch, but is better adapted for spring seeding. Well adapted for seeding with Spring Oats, making a large-yielding, nutritious hay crop. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre during February or March or early in April. Lb. 8 cts., in 50-lb. lots and over 6 cts. per lb.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably, sown at the last working of corn or cotton, with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, with ¾ bushel of oats or ½ bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the Vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Present price of Hairy Vetch, lb. 10 cts., in 100-lb. lots and over 9 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.



Canada Field Peas

SPANISH PEANUTS

THEIR USES AND VALUE AS A FEED AND FORAGE CROP

Spanish Peanuts are largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a hay and grain ration. The tops are good forage, green or cured. Spanish Peanuts grow in compact bush form, making it possible to grow close, and cultivation is much easier than with the vine sorts. The nuts are produced closely in a bunch, making them easy to pick and save. While the nuts are smaller, they are of much sweeter and finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. In this section plant in May, in rows 3 feet apart, placing the nut 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. of 30 lbs. \$2. Special prices on large lots.

VIRGINIA PEANUTS. A fine productive strain. Makes larger nuts than the Spanish. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. of 22 lbs. \$1.50.

BEGGAR-WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

(*Desmodium Molle*)

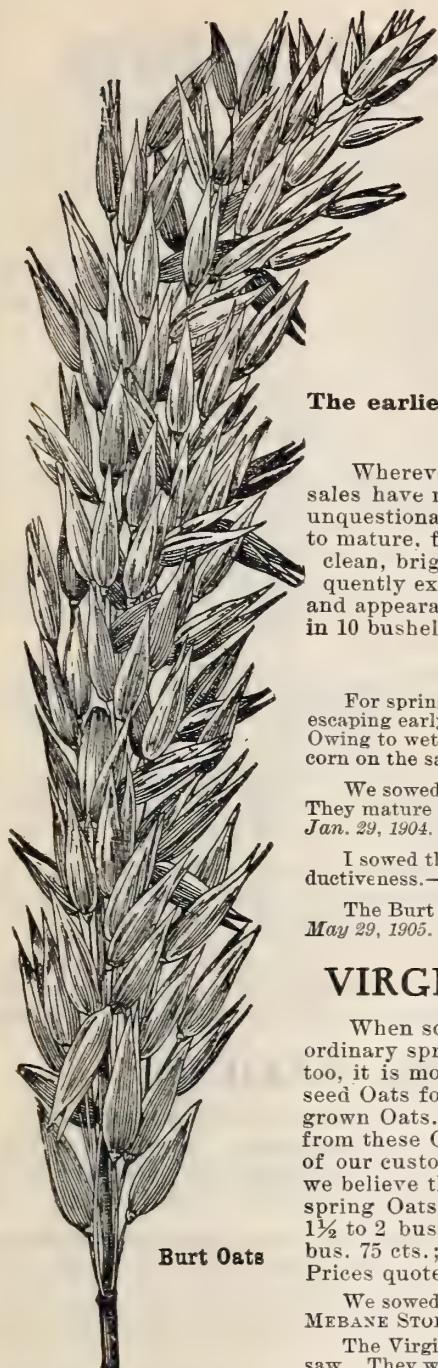
If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly esteemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands for the South Atlantic and Gulf states it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar-Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops, or cutting. Lb. 40 cts., in 10-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.



Spanish Peanuts



Burt Oats

APPLER OATS

While this splendid new Oats is a winter Oats, it succeeds remarkably well for spring seeding, succeeding and doing just as well as the Red Rust-proof or the Virginia Gray Winter when sown in the spring. It makes a strong-growing stalk, bunched heads, heavy grain, and is pronounced by all who have grown it as one of the most valuable introductions in Oats that have been made in recent years, either for fall or early spring seeding. Bus. \$1; in 10-bus. lots and over, 90 cts. per bus.

I plant fifty to sixty acres of Appler Oats every year, and have done so for several years. Have already sold all I can possibly spare at \$1 per bushel, f.o.b. here. My Oats are pure, and I would not sow any other. Would rather pay \$1 per bushel for Appler Oats than to have the Texas or any other for nothing. Every farmer who once sows them here will have no other.—JOHN F. WEEKLEY, Barnwell county, S. C., August 31, 1904.

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS

The earliest, most prolific and surest cropping of spring Oats; far superior to ordinary spring or rust-proof oats for spring seeding.

Wherever this Oat is grown, it speedily comes into great favor, and ever since we have been selling it our sales have more than doubled each succeeding season. For a spring Oat for seeding in March and April it is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring Oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it escapes the hot, dry weather which we frequently experience in June, and is, on this account, one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof Oat, but it is a little lighter in color. Bus. 80 cts.; in 10 bushel lots and over, 75 cts. per bus. Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters about this valuable spring Oat:

For spring sowing I prefer the Burt Oats to all others. They come to maturity early, which is greatly in their favor in escaping early summer droughts and rust. They are splendid yielders, and the straw is always clean and finer than other Oats. Owing to wet weather, I did not sow until April, on rich bottom land, and made a fine yield of Oats, and now have a fine crop of corn on the same land, that will mature before frost.—S. M. GILMORE, Union Co., S. C., Sept. 28, 1904.

We sowed a large crop of Oats last year, but the rust took all but the Burt Oats. They were as good as we have ever had. They mature before the hottest weather, which seems to ruin the Oat crop in this country.—WOOTON & BARROW, Pitt Co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1904.

I sowed the Burt Oats side by side with other Oats, and they proved far the best, being much earlier and superior in productiveness.—J. A. HUFHAM, Duplin Co., N. C.

The Burt Oats I bought from you are all right—80 days.—J. D. BECKHAM, Dale Co., Ala., May 29, 1905.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF OATS

When sown early, before the middle of March, these Oats will far outyield the ordinary spring Oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter Oats in the spring, as they make a better seed Oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown Oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these Oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these Oats to our northern farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the spring Oats usually sown in the northern and western states. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price, **Trade-Mark Brand**, bus. 75 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 70 cts. per bus.; choice quality, bus. 65 cts. Prices quoted at any time on request.

We sowed Winter Oats last February, and gathered the finest crop we ever saw.—THE MEBANE STORE CO., W. A. Murray, Sec., Alamance Co., N. C., Oct. 12, 1904.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats I bought from you have made of the best yields I ever saw. They were exceedingly good. Some of the farmers say every ten sheaves will make a bushel or more.—J. F. HEAFNER, Lincoln Co., N. C., June 24, 1904.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS

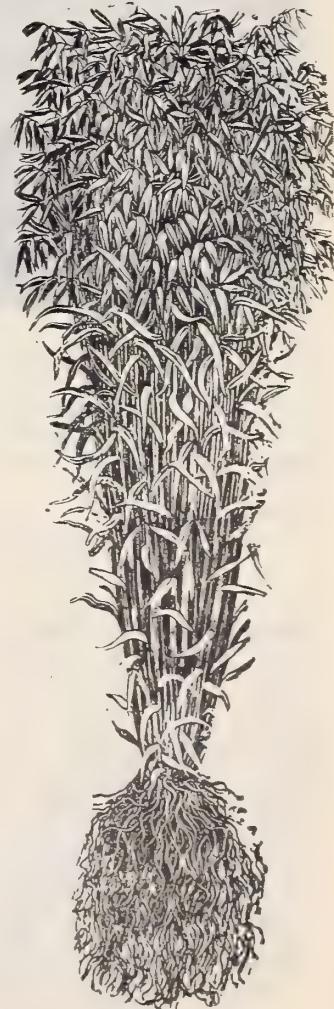
These Oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. They are usually sown from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our southern-grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, bus. 60 cts. choice quality, bus. 55 cts. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

WHITE SPRING OATS

Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 50 cts. per bus., bags included; choice quality of White Spring Oats, about 45 cts. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.

BLACK SPRING OATS

These are usually considered to be surer cropping and larger yielding than the White Spring Oats. It is almost impossible, however, to supply pure black seed Oats, and the best crops we get in usually contain quite a percentage of brown or light-colored Oats. We shall be glad to send samples on request, or any orders entrusted to us will be filled out of best quality that it is possible to supply. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, the heaviest and cleanest quality, about 55 cts. per bus.; choice quality, 50 cts. per bus. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time.



Winter Oats

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

Tobacco seed is one of our leading specialties, and we sell it in the largest quantities, and have built up quite a reputation for the superior quality of our seeds. We also supply the same in large quantities for export to other countries, and our trade in this particular line is of considerable importance. While Virginia is noted for producing the finest Tobacco in the world, still there are some varieties which succeed better in other sections. Where this is the case, we have had seed of these particular varieties specially grown for use in the section where the varieties do best, so as to supply our customers with the very best strains of seed that it is possible to obtain.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the Tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off Tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows 3½ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun- or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of 50 square yards.

CIGAR VARIETIES

Florida Sumatra. This variety makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper Tobacco, and brings a very high price in our markets. It



has been very profitably grown in Connecticut, Florida, Texas and some other states, and we recommend Tobacco growers to experiment with this variety in other sections. Our seed is grown specially for us, by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.

Ohio Zimmer Spanish. Our seed of this is grown specially for us in the Miami Valley, Ohio, where this variety succeeds to the greatest perfection, and with the most profitable results. It makes one of the best and most desirable cigar Tobaccos grown in this country. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Vuelta De Abajo. The finest, silkiest and

highest flavored Havana Tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. It succeeds best on the chocolate soils of Florida and Texas. Fine crops are also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. First crop from imported seed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf, makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Our seed is Connecticut-grown. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. The alluvial valley of the Connecticut is best suited to this, but it is grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland and New York state for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

SELECT VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid

Warne. A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and makes the finest quality Tobacco when properly managed. It has become very popular in Halifax county, where it originated.

One of the best books on Tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is "The Tobacco Leaf," by J. B. Killebrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2, postpaid. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every Tobacco grower.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

Improved White Stem Oronoko. Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. It is best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Improved Hester. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers, or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright Tobacco. Succeeds best in eastern Carolina, and it does best on light or sandy soils.

White Burley. Seed grown specially for us in the White Burley district of Kentucky. The best filler Tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous; makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to limestone soil.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved Tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark Tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright Tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape, and makes the finest bright. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2, postage paid

One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. It is claimed that this grows fewer suckers than other varieties. This sort is best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet, or Little Oronoko. Makes the finest fillers known. Cures a rich red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich red and gray lands.

Blue Pryor. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy Tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor. A good general-purpose Tobacco. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and if put on rich red Tobacco land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor, also well adapted to a good gray land with red subsoil.

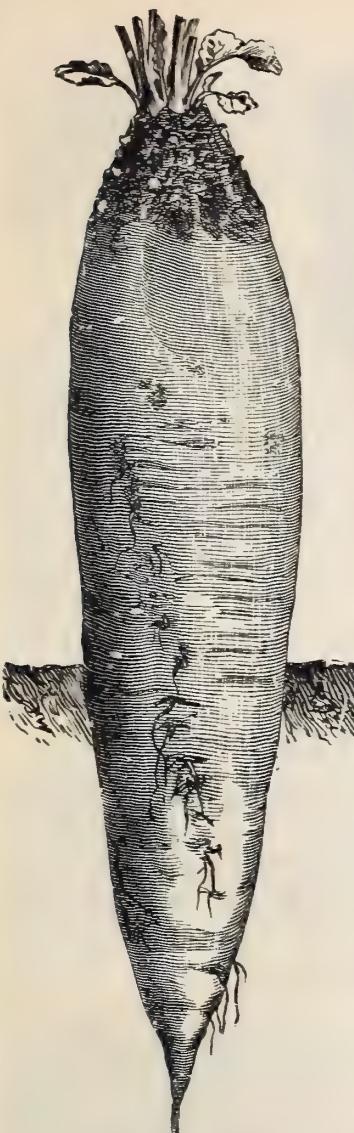
Medley Pryor. Not so large as the Blue Pryor, but is a very rich, heavy Tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes.

Gold Leaf. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling. A fine silky bright Tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. Best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks. A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.



Mammoth Prize Long Red
Mangel

MANGELS, or STOCK BEETS

Make splendid winter hog and cattle feed. Yield much larger crops and richer feed than turnips. Sow in April for best results

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

Yellow, or Orange Globe. Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

Golden Tankard. Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk-producing sorts. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

Silesian Sugar. Will make equally as large a yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive, and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb.

I planted some of your Mangel Beets, and made 340 bushels per acre. They are the finest feed for cattle I have ever used. They have kept all winter. I am satisfied I can raise them for five cents per bushel, and my cattle would rather have them to eat than anything I ever fed.—M. R. SAMS, Union Co., S. C.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT

Carrots make a healthy and desirable tonic food for horses, and every horse-owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horses an occasional feed of Carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle, and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit to all cattle. The White Belgian is the best variety of stock Carrots. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

SPANISH CHUFAS

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

CULTURE OF CHUFAS.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or, rather soil that does not contain too much clay except as a subsoil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill fifteen to twenty inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

We think Chufas are undoubtedly the best crop we have ever planted for hogs. They will make more per acre, and will fatten hogs faster than any other crop we have ever planted.—BRIDGERS & GARRISS Northampton Co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1904.

I consider Chufas the best and cheapest crop to raise to fatten pork with that I know of. One acre will fatten 1,000 pounds of pork.—RICHARD KING, Lenoir Co., N. C., Sept. 26, 1904.

JERUSALEM, or WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKE

These make an enormous crop of most healthful and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Artichokes can be planted, cultivated and harvested same as potatoes; although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food. Artichokes are said to be the best of hog feeds to prevent cholera.

Artichokes should be planted in February, March or April, in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. It requires from five to six bushels to plant an acre. Qt. 15c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.50. Special price on large lots.

My crop of Artichokes made at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per acre.—SIDNEY M. NISBET, Dade Co., Ga.

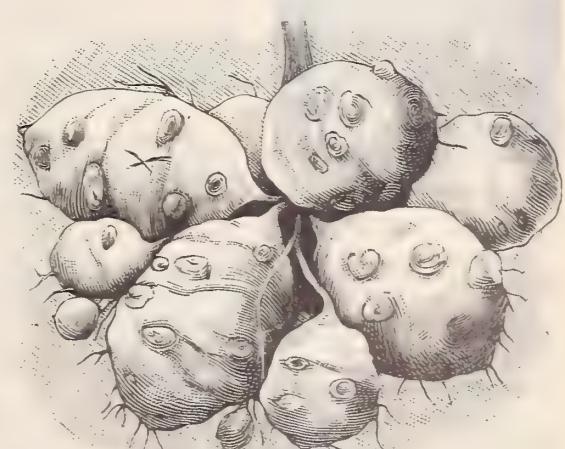
My crop of Jerusalem Artichokes yielded more, far more, than anything we ever planted on the same ground. The hogs are fond of them. I think it is a very cheap way to feed hogs.—E. FLORENCE KOINER, Augusta Co., Va.

\$10.00 PRIZE

For the largest and heaviest Mangel or Stock Beet grown from our seed. We also give a prize of \$5.00 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best.

After the Beets are grown, report weight to us; but do not send them unless we request it, as we desire only the heaviest roots sent in to us.

All reports must be in by December 1, 1906.



Jerusalem Artichokes

SEED CORN

Our Virginia-grown seed Corn gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than Corn grown in the North and West. We are constantly receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our seed Corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all through the South. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of Corn adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence.

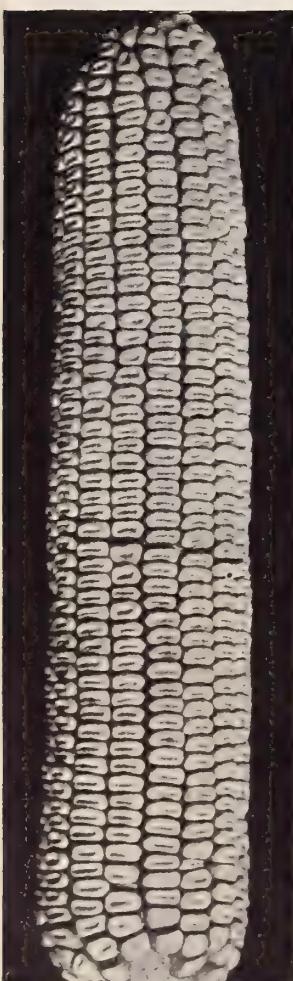
COLUMBIAN BEAUTY

For description of this splendid new, large, deep-grained white corn, see New and Desirable Varieties, in the front pages of this catalogue. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck 50c.; bu. \$1.60.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN

This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it.

It is a white Corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. We unhesitatingly recommend this Corn to our customers as one of the most satisfactory and largest-yielding field Corns in cultivation. It is one of the best Corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to Corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.



Eureka Corn

der per acre.—A. F. CALVERT, Greenwood Co., S. C., Sept. 27, 1904.

I think the Eureka Corn is the best Corn I have ever grown or seen. I cultivated about 100 acres, and from the same gathered 1,400 barrels (7,000 bushels). The crop was the admiration of all who saw it, from all sections of the state. Farmers will not make any mistake by planting their entire crop of this Corn.—A. J. TERRELL, Buckingham Co., Va.

Eureka Corn doing fine. Best field in the neighborhood.—H. H. RAND, Prince George Co., Md.

I had excellent results from your Eureka Corn, giving me twelve barrels, against seven in the same amount of land with my other varieties. Will plant all my low land with Eureka.—THOMAS A. STEWART, Orange Co., Va.

My Cocke's Prolific Corn and Soja Beans bought of you last spring are highly satisfactory.—J. R. CONNELL, Burke Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1904.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN

This is a valuable variety of white Corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James River. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding Corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of Corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy Corn. Our stock of this Corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

WHITE MAJESTIC CORN

This splendid white Corn gave the most satisfactory results the past season, and we received a number of letters from customers who planted it, who are enthusiastic in its praise. It is one of the best-yielding white Corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out well to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop Corn on upland or light soils it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40.

I have grown the White Majestic and Holt's Strawberry Corn for two seasons, and I consider them, after a fair trial of several other varieties, as being superior to all others that I have tried. Each, to have its perfect growth, requires certain soils; that is, the Holt's Strawberry does the best on heavy or wet soils, while the Majestic is the best on lighter, dryer soils; and I consider it the best Corn for bread that I have ever grown. In addition to early maturity, it is always sound and dry, and the grain is large and deep, with a small cob. Altogether, I think on the average lands I prefer Majestic to all others, although I will continue to plant both. I raised a fine crop of Holt's Strawberry this season.—A. B. F. WILSON, Powhatan Co., Va.

I am well pleased with the White Majestic Corn. It did very well on uplands, made good sized ears, although we had a severe drought just as it was making. Will plant it again. Would say that all the seeds I have purchased from you have given satisfaction.—J. A. ROBINSON, Gaston Co., N. C.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes southern Corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.10. Special price on large lots.

Your seeds have all given first-class satisfaction. The Virginia Ensilage Corn gave me the best showing and finest fodder I ever raised, with broadest leaf.—WM. TEN EYCK, Middlesex Co., Va.

FARMER'S INTEREST

A deep-grained white Corn, which has proved particularly well adapted to this section. It is a strong-growing variety; withstands drought well. Stalks are strong, close-jointed and leafy. Produces mammoth ears. Grains very deep; color pure white; firm and good texture; cob medium size. Matures in about 100 days. Yields very heavily. Our customers who have grown this Corn are remarkably well pleased with the crop results and pronounce it an ideal Corn for the South. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40.

The Corn purchased of you last season gave perfect satisfaction. The Farmer's Interest Corn I think is fine, and will stand a drought all right. The yield was splendid. Blount's Prolific did fine. It was planted June 15, and made good, hard Corn, notwithstanding a severe drought, the last of August. I am well pleased with it.—H. J. HESTER, Person Co., N. C., Jan. 19, 1905.

SEED CORN, continued

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC

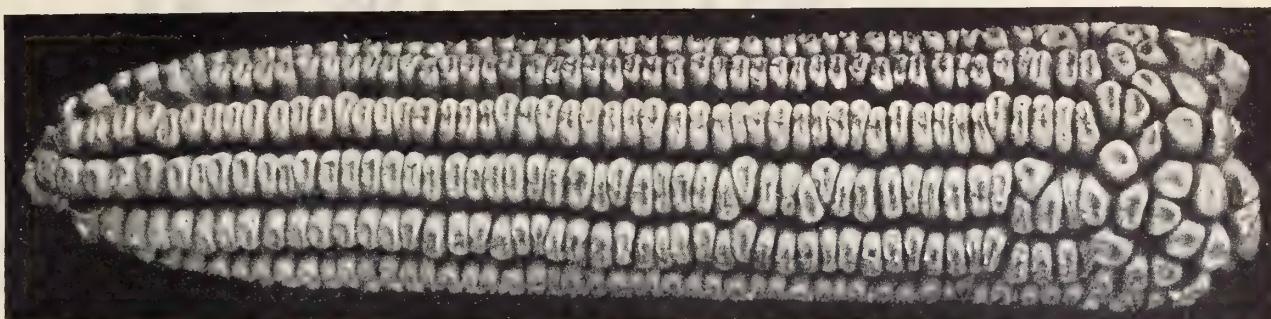
This remarkably prolific Corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this Corn

from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

I have been planting Blount's Prolific Corn for the past eight years; never had a failure, and shall plant it exclusively this year.—W.M. F. CLAUSEN, Florence Co., S. C., Jan. 27 1904.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear Corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green Corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good Corn on poor land where other sorts with large



Improved Golden Dent Corn

stalks would fall. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green Corn to sell for roasting ears. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$1.60.

It is a splendid variety, vigorous and healthy, and very productive, with no barren stalks; the last is an important matter.—J. C. STOCKLEY, Kent Co., Delaware.

Your seeds have always given me entire satisfaction. The Dent and Snowflake Corns I got from you have been the wonder of the neighborhood.—G. C. WILLIAMS, Greenesville Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1905.

HICKORY KING

A very popular and productive white Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50c., bus. \$1.50.

The Hickory King Corn I bought of you last season did real well. I think it is the best corn for high upland that I have ever tried.—W. A. MOORE, Jefferson Co., Tenn., April 12, 1905.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn

Yellow seed Corns are usually considered profitable for planting on light lands or medium soils, experience showing that yellow Corn will produce a larger crop on medium or poor soils than white Corn. Yellow Corns, particularly our Improved Golden Dent and the Leaming, are also quicker to mature, and cure up better than white Corns. Our Improved Golden Dent is a particularly valuable Corn in this respect. Our sales of this variety have increased every year very largely, especially in the South. We sell thousands of bushels every year of this one variety alone for southern planting.

SURPRISE, or NINETY-DAY CORN

An early, yellow, deep-grained Corn, remarkable for its large yield and quick maturity. It produces good-sized ears, small cob, and is a very nutritious feeding Corn. Customers who desire to plant a quick-maturing, large-yielding yellow field Corn will be very much pleased with this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

We have sold this splendid yellow Corn for many years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field Corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. This Corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of. The ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. It produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, quick-growing and large-yielding yellow Corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

The Golden Dent is the best Corn I have raised yet.—J. A. WARE, Cleveland Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1904.

The Improved Golden Dent Corn I bought of you has given perfect satisfaction. I never have made such a crop before. I can say it is the best yielding Corn I have ever planted; quick growth and fills well.—H. L. ADCOCK, Halifax Co., N. C.

IMPROVED LEAMING

One of our largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this Corn, and that it ought to be called "All

Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this Corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all Corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping Corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other Corn they have ever grown. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

The Improved Leaming Corn I got from you did immense. It is the talk of the whole neighborhood.—E. S. COLLINS, Surry Co., Va., Aug. 25, 1905.

I am very well pleased with your Improved Leaming Corn. In fact, I have fine returns from all seed obtained from your house.—G. L. WHEELER, Stafford Co., Va., Sept. 15, 1905.

VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT

A standard variety of yellow Corn; quick-maturing and large-yielding. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.10.

GOLDEN BEAUTY

Makes a large ear and large-grained yellow Corn, later to mature than Improved Golden Dent. Very popular in Maryland, where it is very highly esteemed as a large-yielding and most satisfactory cropping variety. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40; 2-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bus.

SEED CORN

Increase your crops by planting our improved and selected Seed Corns. All of our Seed Corns are southern-grown, acclimatized, and give much better crop results than northern- or western-grown seed.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS

The great soil-improvers. Make poor land rich. Make good land more productive. Also make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off

Cow-peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-pea.



Cow-pea

To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow-peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. During the last few years the custom has been very generally followed of sowing Cow-peas with Kaffir corn, at the rate of one bushel Cow-peas to one peck of Kaffir corn to the acre. Kaffir corn makes a large yield of most nutritious food, and holds the Cow-peas off the ground, thus enabling them to make a better growth. We strongly recommend that our customers try this plan of seeding, feeling sure they will be well satisfied with the results.

New Era. This new extra-early Cow-pea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation, and is rapidly superseding the Clay, Black, and other standard sorts. It has proved one of the best and most satisfactory varieties throughout this section, and is also particularly well adapted for planting in the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than they are in the South. It is quicker in growth than any other Cow-pea in cultivation; makes a very large growth of vine and prolific yield of peas. The vines stand upright, enabling the peas to be easily gathered. The peas are fully one-third smaller in size than the ordinary Cow-pea, so that it does not require nearly as many to seed an acre as of the ordinary varieties. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. From one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts. bus. about \$1.50. Write for prices in quantity.

Read our customers' experience with this valuable new Cow-pea:

You will no doubt be glad to know of the satisfaction that I had from the New Era Cow-peas put in this past summer. They were planted side by side with the Whippoorwills, and while growing, my farmer was confident that the Whippoorwills would outclass the New Eras. So far as heavy growth was concerned, they did, but when the hay was cut and cured the New Eras outclassed them two to one as to quality of fine hay, while the Whippoorwills were woody, and so entangled that it took one man nearly two hours to unload the wagon, something unheard of before here, which naturally proved them not equal to the New Era Pea.—LEVIN L. WATERS, Somerset county, Maryland, September 16, 1905.

The New Era Cow-peas were highly satisfactory. It took less of them to cover the ground in seeding, and the yield was far beyond my expectations. I propose to grow this variety exclusively in the future.—L. M. NEWCOMB, Gloucester county, Virginia, December 17, 1904.

We want to say a word about the New Era Peas. We have the finest crop growing that we want to look at. The vines have met in the rows, which are 4 feet apart, and the vines are loaded with peas, from two to five pods to a stem. They are the admiration of all who see them.—M. E. CHRISTIAN & SON, Caroline county, Virginia, September 6, 1905.

I like the New Era Cow-peas better than any I have ever tried. They grow more erect, and are easier to mow and handle than those that vine on the ground.—H. N. BEYER, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 30, 1904.

Red Carolina. In the immediate section where this has been grown for several years past, it has proved to be one of the most satisfactory and surest cropping Cow-peas in cultivation. It is early to mature, very prolific of peas, and makes a thick, bunchy growth of vines, which completely covers the ground. On account of the nature of its growth, this pea can be more easily cut and cured than most other kinds. It makes a most superior grade of hay, that might almost be termed a perfect feed for horses and cattle. While, as a rule, light or sandy soils are best

Farmers desiring to purchase COW-PEAS in quantity are requested to write us for prices, stating what quantities they desire, as prices fluctuate very much.

for any Cow- or Stock-peas, the Red Carolina succeeds and does excellently on clay, slate or other stiff soils, and is better adapted for this class of soils than other varieties. The pods are long, containing from 18 to 20 peas, and yield better and are easier and less expensive to pick than varieties having small or short pods. In a letter to us in regard to this pea, Mr. P. I. Rawl, of Lexington county, South Carolina, writes that he considers the Red Carolina the best and most productive kind in cultivation; that he has tested them by the side of both the newer and standard varieties, but has never found any to equal the Red Carolina in productiveness and as a sure and reliable cropper; that it always makes its crop, whether the season is wet or dry, even when other varieties have proved partial or total failures. The seed of this variety is a dark red, kidney-shaped pea, very attractive and thoroughly distinct in appearance. We recommend it strongly to our customers, believing that it will be found to have advantages over other kinds which will be highly appreciated. Our customers should sow at least a part of their crop in this variety, even if only to test the variety and get in seed for another year. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2. Special price in quantity.

Iron. A new variety of Cow-pea, which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities. It will retain its leaves and foliage better and longer than any other kind with which we have had experience, a most valuable consideration where the crop is sown for forage. It is also specially valuable in that it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt fungus, the root-knot worm, or nematode, and will produce a good crop on land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. This is of the greatest value to some sections of the South, where the parasites above mentioned are widespread, causing the condition of the land known as "pea sickness." Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety, and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early to mature, and is therefore adapted for sowing in the North. It is a very prolific bearer of peas, and its vines keep green and it retains its leaves when other varieties will be practically dead, with the leaves all shed and the vines rotten. This is a most important consideration where the crop is to be sown and used for forage. Another valuable point, both in regard to this and the New Era Peas, is that the seed peas are smaller in size than those of other Cow-peas, and do not require anything like so many to seed an acre. Two-thirds of a bushel will give a thicker seeding than one bushel of the ordinary varieties. Remember this in considering comparative price. We strongly recommend this new pea for all sections of our country. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. about \$1.75. Special prices quoted on large lots.

In regard to the Iron Pea, I want to say I believe it to be all you claim for it. I planted several varieties this year, and the Iron kept green and held the leaves best of all.—J. W. NELSON, Madison county, Ala.

The Iron Cow-Pea proved with me entirely disease- and drought-proof; vine and leaf stayed green till frost, leaves never fell off nor peas shattered out. The vines stand erect so that they can be cut easily. I think very highly of this variety.—S. M. BYRD, Polk county, Ga., December 1, 1904.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS, continued

Red Ripper. Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. about \$1.60.

I regard the Red Ripper as far superior to the Unknown or Black Peas, both as to productiveness and growth of vine. They are about ten days earlier, and almost sure to yield a crop; solid, and will stand lots of rainy weather before becoming damaged.—N. B. BERGER, Wayne county, North Carolina.

I think the Red Ripper one of the finest Cow-peas I ever saw, and I want to get them on my farms again.—W. E. JEFFREYS, Edgecombe county, North Carolina, February 27, 1905.

Black. This is the variety most largely grown in this section. It is very prolific, quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates. Bus. about \$1.50. Special price on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10 cts., postpaid, qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts.

Taylor. This is a large speckled pea, making a larger growth of vine than the Black Cow-pea, and maturing about the same time. It makes a very much larger yield of shelled peas to the acre than the Black Pea, and on account of its superiority, both in this respect and the growth of its forage, is bound to become very popular wherever grown, and when its merits become fully known we believe that it will supplant, to a very large extent, the popular Black Pea. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts.; bus. about \$1.60.

Wonderful, or Unknown. This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow-peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Bus. about \$1.40. Special prices on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety. Has brown speckled seed which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West, on account of its early maturity and upright habit of growth, enabling it to be cut and cured for dry forage to best advantage. Price fluctuates. Bus. about \$1.40. Special prices on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts.

Clay. A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bus. about \$1.40. Special price on large lots. In small quantities, pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts.

Mixed Peas. The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other southern varieties. A great many southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. Pk. 50 cts., bus. about \$1.35.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary Cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop in this way.

Extra-Early Blackeye. These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25.

Early, or Ram's-Horn Blackeye. A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and yield to the Large Blackeye, but quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75c., bus. \$2.50.

Large Blackeye. The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow-peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time to improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.25. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Rice. This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and will make a larger yield per acre. They are somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are much larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Gallavant, or Lady. This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

The Ensilage Corn and New Era Peas we bought from you last spring have proved a great success, and we have the best crops of both we have ever seen. The Teosinte was very late starting, but is advancing rapidly now.—J. A. MARSHALL & SON, Fauquier county, Va., August 22, 1905.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM-CORN

Oklahoma is now the principal center of the Broom corn growing industry, and this valuable strain is the most popular of all the varieties grown in that territory. It possesses several features of merit which distinguish it from others and place it at the head of them all, viz.: its earliness, dwarf habit, robust growth, extreme productiveness, long, well-fibered brush, and, above all, its ability to resist drought. It grows to an average height of 5 feet, which makes it very convenient to pull the brush. The Oklahoma Dwarf Broom-corn is a great yielder. Seed can be allowed to ripen on brush without damage to the latter, which does away with much of the danger of heating when seed is stripped too green. If cut at once after brush is pulled, the stalks make excellent fodder and are relished by stock. Our seed is Oklahoma grown, by experienced growers, and we can offer it with full confidence in its purity and vitality. Lb. 8 cts., 25 lbs. or over, 5 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. or over, 4 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM-CORN

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, and thin out to 3 inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 10 cts., bus. \$1.75. Price of book, "Broom-corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cts., postpaid.

WRITE FOR OUR LAWN GRASS CIRCULAR. It tells how to prepare, seed and maintain a beautiful lawn all the year round

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS

As a forage and feed crop, Soja Beans are proving to be very profitable and desirable. They make a large growth, stand up well, and can be cut and cured to advantage. They furnish rich feed, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other dry forage crop.



In fact, Soja Beans are practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Our best farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal, or any oil foods whatever, when feeding Soja Beans. They are growing in popularity everywhere, and, as their use and growth are increasing to an enormous extent, it is only a question of a very short time when they will be a standard crop with all our Southern farmers.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent.

For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-

improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck to the acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid, qt. 20 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. about \$1.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

We give below extracts from letters from customers, giving their opinion in regard to our Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans:

I am very much pleased with your brand of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans. They grow more vines on poor land than any variety of cow-peas which I have seen. I would recommend them highly for a fall pasture for fattening hogs, and, after the hogs have eaten the beans, the vines can be plowed under to improve the land.—MICHAEL SHEA, Charles county, Md., September 30, 1904.

As to the relative value of Soja Beans as compared with cow-peas, we would say we have just harvested a crop of each, grown on high thin land, which usually produces about three barrels of corn to the acre. The Soja Beans yielded about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, while the cow-peas will hardly pay to cut. For the last six weeks we have suffered from a severe drought, which ruined the cow-peas, but did not damage the Soja Beans much. The best yield I have had is from a mixture of the two, by sowing the Soja Beans in rows two feet apart, and, at the first and only working, sowing cow-peas between the rows. This makes a much heavier yield of forage and is easy to cure.—E. B. McGINNIS & SON, Amherst county, Va., September 26, 1904.

As a forage crop, I think Soja Beans have no equal. I think them better than the best pea-vine hay.—J. W. SPEAS, Forsyth county, N. C.

HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJA BEANS

Makes a much quicker growth and matures its crop three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. Our customers who have grown this and seen it growing on our own place are most enthusiastic in its praise. It makes fully as large a yield, if not larger, both of forage and beans, than the Mammoth Yellow Soja, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It will pay farmers everywhere to get in a stock of this bean as soon as possible, as the seed is bound to be in great demand when its merits become fully known, and its early maturity makes it one of the surest and largest yielding crops that the farmer can plant.

For full information, see **New and Desirable Varieties.** Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. 90 cts., bus. \$2.50.

No variety of the twenty or more Soja Beans I have grown has equaled the Hollybrook in yield of forage or grain. It is particularly productive on worn sandy soil, as compared with other Sojas, and I prefer it to any I have grown since I began to appreciate this valuable southern field crop, some ten or twelve years ago.—(PROF.) C. L. NEWMAN, Washington county, Ark., November 16, 1904.

VELVET BEANS

THE FAMOUS NEW FORAGE AND SOIL-IMPROVING PLANT

The popularity of this bean is increasing enormously, and it is now being very generally grown all through the South. It makes an enormous growth of vines, greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in yield. The great possibilities of this bean as a land-improver and for producing a good crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all the southern states, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. We strongly recommend our customers throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the result from same. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of one and a half pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid, qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. about \$2.50. Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

I have been planting your Velvet Beans for three years, and I am perfectly satisfied with the results. For forage and soil-improving I think they are not excelled by any bean or pea that I know of.—C. L. MARTIN, Decatur county, Ga.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are 3 or 4 inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. about \$2.50. Special price on large lots.



Velvet Beans

SORGHUMS AND KAFFIR CORN

FOR FORAGE CROPS

The sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It

can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. For forage purposes, sow thickly, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.



Kaffir Corn

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. This saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills $\frac{3}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. about \$1.50.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50. Bushel price fluctuates.

KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is today grown on the largest scale in the western states. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and thus causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is headed out. Pkt. 5 cts. postpaid, lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. of 50 lbs. \$1.25. Special price in quantity.

For several years I have, at your suggestion, sown Kaffir Corn with my peas, and it makes the best forage I have seen.—N. E. SCALES, Rowan county, N. C.

I sowed two bushels of your Kaffir Corn last year with eight bushels of black peas, and am well pleased with the hay. Stock eat it with a relish. I shall try it again.—J. P. HAMBLETON, Louisa county, Va., February 1, 1905.

GERMAN MILLET. Choice Southern-grown

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time, it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Our southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our **Trade-Mark** southern-grown Millet, about \$1.25 per bus. of 50 lbs.

HUNGARIAN MILLET (*Panicum Germanicum*)

For good low ground or rich soils, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. On uplands or light soils, German Millet makes larger yields than Hungarian. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Bus. about \$1.25.

"Pearl Millet Beats Anything I Have Ever Planted for Green Forage."

I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.—DR. F. C. JAMES, Pitt county, N. C.

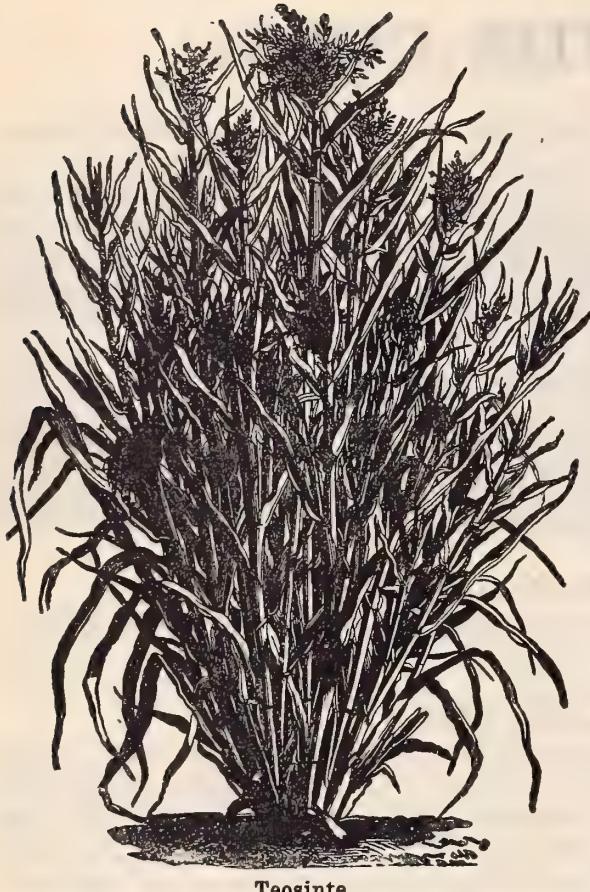
furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow 5 lbs. of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 5c., lb. 10c., 10 lbs. and over 7c. per lb., 100 lbs. 6c. per lb.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pencillaria*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 or 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, fur-



German Millet



Teosinte

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop, Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July or early in August.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but, owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Pkt. 40 cts., bus. about \$1.10,

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.10 per bus. Current prices quoted on application.

The Silver Hull and Japanese Buckwheat which you sent me last spring yielded in such richness as I never saw in the North. Chickens, hogs and even our horses delight in eating it. I wish you would recommend in your catalogue the culture of Buckwheat. I just counted the kernels of one stem, there were 761. We were afraid we would have no grain in this, our first year, but now we have plenty. For many new settlers Buckwheat would be a great help, and for the old ones it would be a good substitute for corn, as Buckwheat grows where corn refuses to yield.—MRS. ELISE PFEIFFER, Cumberland Co., Va., Aug. 31, 1905.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn-crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flail out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of Sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a Sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. of 26 lbs. \$1.75, sack of 2 bus. \$3.25, 5 bus. and over, \$1.50 per bus.

TEOSINTE**A most valuable and enormous yielding, continuous cutting forage crop**

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

The Teosinte seed that I bought of you last spring outyielded anything I ever saw, and also stock like it. It is splendid for milch cows, and makes lots of milk.—B. F. SARGENT, Houston Co., Tenn., April 13, 1905.

My success with Teosinte has been so profitable three years in succession that I expect to continue to plant it.—JNO. C. HOCUTT, Orange Co., N. C., April 11, 1904.

TEOSINTE

can be cut when 2 or 3 feet high.
It stools out more and grows off better after being cut.

UPLAND RICE

An excellent variety of Rice, which yields a most satisfactory crop on any good, stiff, upland soil, being particularly well adapted for clay soil. It will make a larger yield of grain than corn on the same land, and with less work. Plant 15 to 25 grains in a hill, just far enough apart to admit of hoeing, and rows far enough apart to plow. Should be planted in this section from April 1 to the middle of June. It is best planted in April, however. In addition to its value to grow as a crop for sale, it makes most excellent feed for horses, hogs and poultry. The straw is equal to timothy hay, and one of the largest growers in the South says: "I can throw away either the Rice or the straw and come out better than with my cotton crop, even at present prices."

Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 70 cts., bus. \$2.25.

CAROLINA RICE. The variety most largely used for seeding in the Carolinas. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

JAPAN RICE. Our stock of this is grown from imported seed. This variety is being very largely planted in Louisiana in preference to other kinds. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower

New and Improved Varieties of Cotton Seed

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia Cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This Cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins Cotton since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fiber of the Cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best Cotton-growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10cts., postpaid; lb. 15cts.; pk. 40cts.; bus. \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus. In 10-bus. lots and over, \$1 per bus. (30 lbs.)

I bought Cotton seed from you last spring, and the crop turned out splendidly. The Hawkins Prolific had stalks 6 and 7 feet high, with an enormous quantity of bolls. I would have gotten over two bales to the acre, but the storm of Sept. 14th injured my Cotton field very much. I got, however, more than double the yields of my neighbors per acre.—O. HJELT, Georgetown Co., S. C., Nov. 4, 1904.

The Hawkins' Prolific Cotton which I bought of you proved to be just as early for our climate as any other, and the yield this year, though the worst for years on Cotton, I am sure will be 3,000 lbs. in cotton to the acre. I know I can make three bales to the acre of it.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1905.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction, this Cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This Cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other Cottons. Farmers who have tried this Cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other Cotton, and many farmers have told us that this Cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common Cotton has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this Cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than common Cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blister, so frequently found on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.: bus. \$1.25; 5-bus. lots or more, \$1.10 per bus.; 10 bus. and over, \$1 per bus. A special circular, giving full information and strong testimonials from farmers who have grown this variety, will be mailed free on application. Write for it, if interested.

Toole Cotton

This has been very successfully grown for the past three or four years in Georgia and South Carolina, where it has given the most satisfactory results. Mr. R. F. Bradley, of Greenwood Co., S. C., in a letter to us, under date of Nov. 8, 1904, says:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made this year the largest crop, except one, that I ever made in my life, and my neighbors who saw this Cotton make its quick growth and produce its large quantity of fruit in a season that had a long drought at both ends of it, want the seed, and some have already gotten it. The seed Cotton turns out lint well, and the seeds are small. I believe this Cotton will please the people wherever it is grown."

The Toole Cotton is early to mature, easily picked, long-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus.

The Toole Cotton seed was placed No. 1 in a test of 24 varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station last year. It will yield two bales per acre, and give from 40 to 45 per cent of lint.—R. F. BRADLEY, Greenwood Co., S. C., Feb. 13, 1905.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton

A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open-growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common Cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.) \$1.

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. (30 lbs.) \$1.25.

Sea Island

This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality of lint of any American sort in cultivation, selling at a higher price than any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in the Sea Island district to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; pk. 40 cts.; bus. (40 lbs.) \$1.60.



Toole Cotton

MAPES' MANURES

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country. It is thoroughly independent of any of the trusts or combinations which have been entered into for the manufacture of fertilizers, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers manufactured by those combinations, in that the Mapes Company **does not use acid phosphate** as a basis for its Fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommend them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Special circular and descriptive pamphlet, giving fuller information about **Mapes' Manures**, mailed free upon request.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.60; ton \$35.**

During the past five years there has scarcely been a recognized authority on potato-growing who has not stated as a result of practical experience that a commercial fertilizer like the **Mapes Potato Manure** excelled stable manure in **economy** and in the **yield** and **quality** of potatoes.—The "PRACTICAL FARMER," on the Mapes Potato Manure in the Prize Potato Contest.

Mapes' Manures

are made from bone and high-grade materials; no acid phosphate used. For splendid crop results, high quality and large yields, they are unequalled.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent; phosphoric Acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent, all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.**

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent; soluble potash (actual), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.60; ton \$35.**

Mapes' Tobacco Manure

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent; soluble potash, 6 to 7 per cent. Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade sulphate, and entirely free from muriates and chlorides.

This is a complete tobacco manure, especially prepared for producing a superior quality of leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina naturally selected for tobacco. The materials used are based on accurate knowledge from a long experience of practical tests. The results from the use of this Mapes Tobacco Manure have been most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend our tobacco-growers who are desirous of raising large crops of the finest quality of tobacco to use this brand. The well-known reliability of the Mapes Company, together with the splendid reputation for crop results which their fertilizers have made, warrant the use of this brand on the largest scale by tobacco-growers everywhere. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$33.**

We have used the Mapes Manures—mostly their Complete Potato and their Complete Manure for Light Soils—for the past nineteen years. We consider the Mapes Manure or Fertilizer the best on the market for practical results. Further, it is the only brand that we can use in our Robins' Potato Planter, as all other brands we tried failed to work, as they were too wet. We think there is nothing on the market to compare with Mapes' Manures.—STEIGLEDER BROS., Henrico Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1904.

My opinion of the Mapes Manures is that they are the best fertilizers made. I have used all grades of fertilizers made by the * * * * Co., and the * * * * Co., and have no hesitation in saying that Mapes goods beat them "all hollow." The best crops I have ever raised were grown by Mapes' Manures. The mechanical condition of same is all that can be desired, and the results are always satisfactory.—E. L. VOGLER, Henrico Co., Va., Oct. 10, 1904.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

STANDARD VEGETABLE FERTILIZER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.**

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

I have been using your Standard Potato and Standard Vegetable Fertilizers for some years, and found them both to be very fine.—H. H. CHRISTIAN, Henrico county, Virginia, October 10, 1904.

STANDARD POTATO FERTILIZER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent; free from kainit, chlorides or muricates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.50; ton \$24.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 pounds in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

STANDARD CROP GROWER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.90; ton \$18.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

STANDARD CORN FERTILIZER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.75; ton \$17.**

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

STANDARD GRAIN AND GRASS FERTILIZER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$22.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

STANDARD HIGH-GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE

ANALYSIS.—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.30; ton \$12.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

STANDARD BONE AND POTASH MIXTURE

ANALYSIS.—Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$14.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes, and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow all in together.

LAND PLASTER

Land Plaster should be used to a much greater extent than at present. For grass and clover crops, the use of plaster is decidedly beneficial, and while it is usually used as a top-dressing in the spring, it is also very beneficially used when seeding grass and clover, either in the fall or spring, incorporating it with the soil the same as fertilizers. Nearly all the lands throughout the South are deficient in lime, and the form in which it is applied in Land Plaster, as sulphate of lime, is more beneficial than the ordinary agricultural lime. Land Plaster can also be used to advantage when plowing under crops like cow-peas, crimson clover and other soil-improving crops, and it also gives most excellent results for fall use on turnips, kale, etc.

We also strongly recommend the liberal use of Land Plaster with stable manure whenever and wherever it is applied, as it serves to fix and hold the ammonia, and render it more available for use by the growing crops. It can also be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia, and at the same time stop the foul odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where it is used, and will increase the value of the natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent.

Land Plaster is also most useful as an insecticide, as it is undoubtedly true that plaster is unpalatable to all insects, as all sulphur compounds are, and that it is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungous growths. Truckers and fruit-growers should use Land Plaster liberally.

When incorporated with the soil, Land Plaster should be applied at the rate of from 200 to 400 pounds per acre. As a top dressing for grass and clover crops, it should be applied at the first open growing weather in the spring, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

The low price at which Land Plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to come into general use everywhere. **Bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; ton \$7.**

NITRATE OF SODA

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is specially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants it should be applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, drilled close to the plants, and slightly covered with the soil. For grain and grass crops it should be applied broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre. But it should never be broadcasted when the grass or foliage is wet, either with dew or rain. Nitrate of soda should also be applied at the planting season, after the plant has made its appearance, and just at the time when it is ready to make its quickest growth, or just at the beginning of the active growing season. The use of nitrate of soda will, in some instances, double the yield of the crops to which it is applied, and it is most beneficially used on strawberries, cabbage and similar crops. We recommend that our customers experiment liberally with nitrate of soda, as we know that it will largely improve the quality and yield of the crops, and prove a most profitable investment. **Lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more 3½ cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 3¼ cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.**

PERUVIAN GUANO

We expect to receive a fresh importation of this high-grade fertilizer for spring trade. Special circular, giving analysis, etc., on request. Price of Lobos Brand, bag \$3.65; ton \$36.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A first-class article of finely ground bone, specially recommended for use on grain, grass and clover crops

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3; ton \$30.** Special prices on large lots.

I used Wood's Pure Animal Bone, which I got from you last fall, with first-class results.—H. B. SMITH, JR., Hanover Co., Va., July 2, 1905.

I used your Pure Animal Bone Meal last fall, and I can say that I think it is the best fertilizer made.—J. WINFREE, Forsyth Co., N. C., July 4, 1905.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE
has an established reputation for uniformity, high quality and profitable results.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an **Animal Bone Basis**, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs. \$2.40; ton of 12 bags \$28.**

I consider Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and wherever used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. EATON, Vance Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1904.

After using Listers' Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Listers' Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELROY, Henrico Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1904.

Alliance Manufacturing Co.'s High-Grade Fertilizers

We are the selling agents in this section for the Alliance Industrial Union Manufacturing Company's Fertilizers. This company is composed of leading farmers in Hanover county, Va., who have been manufacturing fertilizers for a number of years, and they have achieved very great success, both in the large, growing trade, and in the satisfaction which their goods have given to those who have used them. These goods are honestly made, from the best materials, under the direction of an experienced fertilizer man, and, from their past experience, our customers can rely upon these goods to the fullest extent. The greatest attention has been paid to putting up fertilizers adapted to the different crops for which they are recommended; and extensive crop tests have been made by the farmers connected with this organization, with a view of offering the very best fertilizers possible for the different crops for which they are recommended. This organization has always endeavored to make the very best goods that could be furnished to the farmer, at the lowest possible prices for the high-grade goods which they offer.

ELECTRIC

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Bag \$3.85; ton \$38.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, but it is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. Hanover truckers who have used it pronounce it the best fertilizer for this purpose they have ever used.

SWEET POTATO

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 5 to 6 per cent. **Bag \$2.60; ton \$25.**

A special preparation put up especially to meet the requirements of the sweet potato crop. It has been more generally used through Hanover county on this crop than any other brand, and it gives the finest yields and most satisfactory results. Hanover county, as is well known, has the reputation for producing the finest sweet potatoes in the world, and these brands can be recommended with confidence for use on sweet potatoes wherever grown.

TRUCKER

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; potash, 4 per cent. **Bag \$3.10; ton \$30.**

Specially recommended for general use, both on trucking and general crops. It has given particularly satisfactory results on Irish potatoes, some of the largest yields in Hanover county having been made by the use of this brand.

No. 1 TOBACCO

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 3 per cent. **Bag \$2.65; ton \$26.**

A splendid fertilizer for the tobacco crop, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. It is also largely used by our Hanover farmers on general farm crops, with entire satisfaction.

No. 2 TOBACCO

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag \$2.25; ton \$22.**

A tobacco fertilizer which can be sold at a lower price than the No. 1, and which has been very largely used through Louisa and Fluvanna counties, with the best and most satisfactory results on this crop.

CORN

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag \$2.25; ton \$22.**

A first-rate preparation for corn, which has given most satisfactory results wherever used.

WHEAT, CORN and OATS

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag \$1.90; ton \$18.50.**

This preparation has been quite largely used by the farmers in this section, with entirely satisfactory results, and it is highly recommended for the wheat, corn, oat and other grain crops.

Peruvian Guano. For full information, see page 83.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

DESCRIPTIVE POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE MAILED UPON REQUEST

GENERAL LIST OF POULTRY FOODS

Wood's Poultry Grain Food. This mixture contains everything that is needed for the grown fowls,—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Hollybrook Chick Food. A complete chick food, prepared from a combination of foods so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Contains the necessary animal food, as well as seeds and grain, and will be found most satisfactory to keep the young chicks in a healthy, growing condition. 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25.

Cyphers Chick Food. A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Cyphers Chick Food is a mixture of 11 different grains and seeds, proportioned so as to meet all the needs of growing chicks and to fully nourish them. If chicks are to be developed into breeders, no other food is required for the first eight weeks. 50-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each \$1.50; 100-lb. sealed bag, bearing trade-mark, each, \$2.50.

Cyphers Forcing Food. Where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters, a highly concentrated food can be fed, and for this work we recommend Cyphers Forcing Food. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2. Special prices on large lots.

Cyphers Laying Food. Cyphers Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, whether for chickens, pullets, hens, cockerels, capons, ducks, turkeys or geese. It is made from the best selected grains, and contains no oat hulls or waste. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2. Special prices on large lots.

Cyphers Scratching Food. In combining grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get, a good scratching food must be composed of material that will be regarded with especial favor, in fact, something they crave, and at the same time must not contain material which will defeat the purpose of a balanced food. 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.

Meat Meal. Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition. This Meat Meal, analysis 65 per cent protein, is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25. We can also supply a mixed **Bone and Meat Meal** at same price.

Darling's Beef Scraps. For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

Fine Bone Meal. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Blood Meal. If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb bag, \$1.25, 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

Green Cut Alfalfa Clover for Poultry. We can supply cut clover, shredded clover and mealed clover, which is very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger percentage of fertile ones. Clover is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health and adds to the luster of the fowls' plumage. Especially desirable for use during the winter. Cut Clover, 50-lb. lots, \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. Shredded Clover, 50-lb. lots, \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. Mealed Clover, 50-lb. lots, \$1.10, 100 lbs. \$2.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Charcoal. No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.

OYSTER SHELLS AND GRIT

Crushed Oyster Shells. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.; 500 lbs. \$2.50.

Mico-Spar Cubical Grit. This grit contains sodium, aluminum, magnesia, lime and iron, which every poultry-raiser knows are necessary to produce paying hens. It creates perfect digestion, and the corners of the cubes always remain sharp. We can supply this in three sizes, suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chicken's teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

EGG PRODUCERS

Lee's Egg Maker and Chicken Grower. A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Excellent both for grown fowls and young chicks. A 25c. package of this contains more than double the quantity of similar preparations. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 25-lb. pail, \$2.

Rust's Egg Producer. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains sixteen and two-thirds tablespoonfuls. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Full-Nest Egg Food is the standard condition powder for all ages of poultry. It is a concentrated meat food possessing tonic properties which promote good health and fine condition. This food is compounded according to a scientific formula and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form, evaporated, then combined with vegetable and mineral products, possessing high tonic and medicinal value. It is the only conditional food that will take the place of insect life, when the bugs, worms and insects, which are the natural animal food, cannot be obtained. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 25-lb. pail, \$2.

LICE AND INSECT POWDERS

Cyphers Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, and fleas on dogs, Cyphers Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. It can also be used on plants and bushes as a protection against bugs and lice. As an insecticide it is without a peer. A trial package will convince you. 5-oz. pkg. (trial size) 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box, 25c., postpaid 40c.; 48-oz. box, 50c.; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.

Lambert's Death to Lice. A powdered preparation for dusting on sitting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size), 50 cts., postpaid \$1; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. 1-qt. can, 35c.; 2-qt. can, 60c.; 1-gal. can, \$1.

Lee's Lice Killer. Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. 1-qt. size, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. size, 60 cts.; 1-gal. size, \$1; 5-gal. can, \$4.

Lee's Insect Powder. A safe and effective remedy, for dusting on your chicks, pet dogs, cats or domestic animals of any kind. An excellent preparation for using in nests of sitting hens. Put up in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. boxes, with top perforated for sprinkling. 25 cts.; postpaid 45 cts.

REMEDIES FOR ROUP AND OTHER DISEASES

Rust's Haven's Roup Pills. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Box of 50 pills, 25 cts., postage paid; box of 112 pills 50 cts.; box of 250 pills \$1.

Cyphers Roup Cure. This is positively guaranteed by its manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking-water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. Small-size pkg. makes 25 gallons of medicine, 50 cts., postpaid 54 cts.; large-size pkg. makes 75 gallons of medicine, \$1, postpaid \$1.08.

REMEDIES FOR ROUP AND OTHER DISEASES, continued

Lee's Germozone Tablets. A preparation that cures sick fowls, and prevents contagion in roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc. It is used simply by adding a little of the germozone to the water furnished the fowls to drink, and not only cures diseases, but prevents the contagion from extending to other poultry. A most valuable and reliable preparation. Large 12-oz bottle, 50 cts.; same in tablet form, 50 cts.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Napcreol is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry-houses and runs, stables, dog-kennels, toilets or any place where a good germ- or odor-destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal can, 85 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

Sanitary Feed Boxes. Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding.. 50 cts. each.

Cyphers Wall Fountain. 1-gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains. These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cool. The small-size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

Gape Worm Extractors. Each 25 cts.

Perfect Poultry Marker. Makes a good clear cut, and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker. 25 cts.

Poultry Killing Knife. Every poultry-raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 3 cts. each extra for postage.

Ovinaphthal Nest Eggs. A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest under nesting material keeps the nest sweet and clean. Each 10 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; 5 cts. each extra for postage.

Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and **guaranteed to stay on.** By mail, postpaid, doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Erie Egg Boxes. Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and, at the same time, protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.

The Practical Egg Tester. The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each, \$1.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES—continued

The X-Ray Egg Tester. The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each, 25 cts.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters. We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand, \$12.

Black Hawk Grinding Mill. A most useful and substantial grinding machine, for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. \$3.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. \$5.

Banner Root Cutter No. 7. A most useful machine for cutting up any kind of root crops of vegetables for feeding to poultry, hogs or cattle. A great time-saver, and increases food value materially. The machine will pay for itself in a short time. \$5.

CONDITION POWDERS FOR POULTRY AND CATTLE.

Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powders. A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box 25 cts., if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. box 50 cts., if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb box \$1; 8-lb. box \$1.50.

Lee's Best Conditioner. A splendid food and condition powder for horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, swine and poultry. It not only prevents and cures diseases, but puts stock in a healthy, vigorous condition. A most valuable preparation, and should be constantly used by every farmer and stock-raiser. It is really a most superior stock food and conditioner, and gives excellent satisfaction. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg 25c., postpaid 70c.; 25-lb. pail \$2.50.

Lee's Hog Remedy. The most popular and extensively used remedy in the world for hogs. Prevents and cures worms, indigestion, coughs, fevers and stomach and bowel disorders. It is also a preventive and cure for cholera in early stages. 25-lb. pail \$2.

Lee's Worm Powders. A most valuable preparation to prevent and remove worms in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and destroy stomach and other internal parasites, which work much damage with all kinds of stock. One-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 41 cts.

EGGS FOR SETTING. From Thoroughbred Poultry.

On our farms and in our poultry yards we have the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best stocks in this country, and carefully cross-mated so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain.

Partridge Wyandottes. This breed of the Wyandottes is proving very popular wherever introduced. The fowls are full size, averaging larger than the White and Silver Laced, and are most beautifully marked, attracting the most favorable comment wherever they are seen. They are prolific layers; the young chicks develop and grow rapidly, and they have proved with us particularly healthy and vigorous. Our stock is from prize-winners, and is greatly admired by all visitors to Hollybrook Farm. \$2 per sitting of .5 eggs.

Barred Plymouth Rock. America's popular favorites. Splendid general-purpose fowls, recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

Buff Plymouth Rock. A superior strain of the Plymouth Rock. Equally as prolific layers, and considered very desirable for market fowls, as they do not show dark pin-feathers when dressed. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Plymouth Rock. These are very similar to the Barred Plymouth Rock, excepting in color which is pure white, and they are considered equally as valuable for general use, with the added advantage that they are better for dressing for market, as they do not show dark pin-feathers when dressed. \$.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Wyandotte. Similar in all respects to the Silver-Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do

White Wyandotte, continued

not show any dark pin-feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in this country. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

Brown Leghorn. The Leghorns as egg-producing fowls are better known than any other existing breeds. The young chicks reach maturity early, and commence laying at the age of five to six months. The strong recommendations of this breed are their non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

Silver-Laced Wyandotte. The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general-purpose fowls. Very prolific layers, even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. The Silver Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous and healthy. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs.

White Leghorn. Similar to Brown Leghorn, except that the plumage is pure white. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds. This breed of fowls originated in Rhode Island, and is proving immensely popular wherever they are bred. They are most attractive in appearance, of desirable size and shape, prolific layers, and healthy, vigorous stock. Our stock is from the very best strain of this breed. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs. Price includes packing and delivery from our stores or to express office here.

Cockerels and Pullets. We can furnish cockerels and pullets of most of the above breeds at from \$1.50 to \$2 each.

The Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators

The celebrated **CYPHERS NON - MOISTURE INCUBATORS**, of which we are authorized agents, are guaranteed by the manufacturers as follows:



1906 PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and **positively automatic** in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the **simplest and easiest** to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubator in the world.

Eighth. To produce **larger, stronger and healthier** chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a **larger average percentage** of the fertile eggs, in **good healthy chicks and ducklings** than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us within 90 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory price free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| No. 0, 66 hen-eggs | 54 duck-eggs..... | \$13 00 |
| No. 1, 140 hen-eggs | 110 duck-eggs..... | 19 00 |
| No. 2, 240 hen-eggs | 200 duck-eggs..... | 27 00 |
| No. 3, 390 hen-eggs | 300 duck-eggs..... | 34 00 |

LOW-PRICED INCUBATORS

While we unhesitatingly recommend the Cyphers Incubator as the best on the market, and one that is used by the largest and most experienced poultrymen throughout the country, we realize that there is a demand for lower-priced incubators, and we have determined to offer the following two popular-priced machines, in order to meet this demand. These machines are made of first-class materials, on the same general principles as the Cyphers, and will be found to work practically and give very satisfactory hatches. They have been thoroughly tested by practical poultrymen, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to those who want popular-priced machines.

Boy's Choice, capacity, 50-eggs, \$7.50. **Farm Economy**, capacity, 110-eggs, \$12.

Storm King Brooders

These brooders are made in two sizes, and are adapted for either outdoors or indoors. While they are lower in price than the style A, they will be found to care for the young chicks very satisfactorily. They are arranged so that they can be run as a warm brooder, cold brooder, or colony house combined. Full instructions for the management and care of the young chicks, sent with every brooder.

Size No. 1, capacity, 50 chicks, \$6.50; Size No. 2, capacity, 75 chicks, \$8.

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue, telling all about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, and how to raise Poultry for profit, mailed on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage. It is a 228-page book, and gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.



Cyphers Three-Apartment Outdoor Brooder Style A. Price \$12

CYPHERS BROODERS

Like Cyphers Incubators we sell **CYPHERS BROODERS** at factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Style A. Outdoor Brooder

Briefly, the special merits of our style A, Outdoor Brooder are:

First. It is rain-proof and storm-proof, having a heavy tin-covered roof over both the hover chamber and the feeding apartment, or exercise room.

Second. It is fire-proof, being equipped with a Cyphers Insulated Brooder Stove, the entire lower floor of the hover chamber being protected underneath by a solid sheet of galvanized iron with an air space between it and the wooden floor.

Third. The fumes from the brooder stove cannot pass into either of the chick apartments, but are carried out at the sides of the brooder by an infallible device.

Fourth. The surplus brooder stove heat preserves all the lower woodwork of the brooder, by warming and drying the soil underneath the brooder, thus making the brooder not only safer and more comfortable for the chicks, but also more lasting.

Fifth. The brooder stove is easy of access, being above ground. The Cyphers Insulated Brooder Stove combines a heater proper with a chimneyless burner, an insulating plate (which is also the stove slide) and a galvanized plate which forms the stove door. The wick-rod extends to the outside of the stove door, and the height of the flame may be adjusted without opening door. By use of the reflector attached to outside of stove door the height of the flame may be observed by operator from an upright position. This stove avoids the necessity of a water-pan. The oil bowl (which is seamless) remains cool at all times, being protected from the radiated heat of the flame and burner by the insulating plate.

Sixth. This brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder stove; hence a saving in labor and in the trouble thereafter of caring for the stove.

Seventh. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 90 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the front apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will.

Eighth. The cylindrical chick guard prevents crowding of the chicks, and also prevents their coming in contact with the heat dome or drum, to their injury.

Ninth. In this brooder there are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning the way in and out.

Price, complete (with thermometer and stove), \$12.

Cyphers Hygienic Brooder

We offer this brooder with the opinion that it is the best device in the form of an individual indoor brooder thus far conceived and invented for the safe and healthful rearing of chicks. It is composed of three compartments, allowing the chicks to seek whatever temperature suits them best.

Price, complete (with thermometer and lamp), \$7.50

Our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue, telling all about Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Foods and all kinds of Poultry Supplies, will be mailed free upon request.

SPRAYERS AND POWDER DUSTERS

It is estimated that the loss to farmers in this country alone from insects and fungus diseases is from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 every year. Three-fourths of this amount can be saved by judicious spraying. How much of this amount do you pay? The cost of spraying apparatus and material is very small compared to the savings they effect. Whether you grow vegetables, fruits, poultry or stock, a season's spraying will prove that you cannot afford to neglect spraying.

Write for our complete descriptive list of Spray-pumps, Dusters, Insecticides, Fungicides and Garden Tools

Copper Knapsack Spray Pump

Made of brass and copper, with large air-chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. The tank is made of heavy copper and holds 5 gallons. Works either right- or left-handed. \$9.50.

Bucket Spray Pump

Handy for extinguishing fires, washing vehicles and windows, watering lawns, flowers, etc., as well as applying insecticides and fungicides. Made of brass and will not corrode. The pumping is done on the down stroke; the pressure is uniform in the air-chamber and hose, thus keeping up a constant spray or solid stream as desired. Fitted with Bordeaux nozzle. \$3.

Tri-Jet Hand Sprayer

Useful in small gardens, greenhouses, poultry houses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. Tin, 50 cts.; brass, \$1.25.

Compressed Air Sprayer

Easy to work, handy to carry, easy to fill, simple in construction, light, strong and neat. Throws a fine spray or solid stream, as desired. The tank holds one gallon. Galvanized iron tank, \$2; brass tank, \$3.

Fountain Knapsack Sprayer

Operates by suction, pressure on the rubber bulb, spraying from 3 to 10 feet. Made of the best galvanized iron. Meets every demand for a cheap sprayer, and will apply any soluble insecticide. Holds 5 gallons. \$3; extra bulbs, 50 cts. each.

Barrel Spray Pump

All working parts—plunger, gland, valves, valve seats and strainer—are of brass and will not corrode. With 10 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle, mounted in barrel, \$12.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT

Destroys insects and worms injurious to garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, tobacco, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. Positively not poisonous and will not injure the foliage. 5-lb. package, 25 cts.; in 100-lb. lots, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; bbl. (235 lbs. in bulk), 4 cts. per lb. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.



ness. 15-lb. bag 25 cts.; 40-lb. bag 50 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1; 1,000 lbs. \$8.

Paris Green

A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables, use a larger proportion of plaster or water. Lb. 25 cts. Special price on large lots.

Bug Death

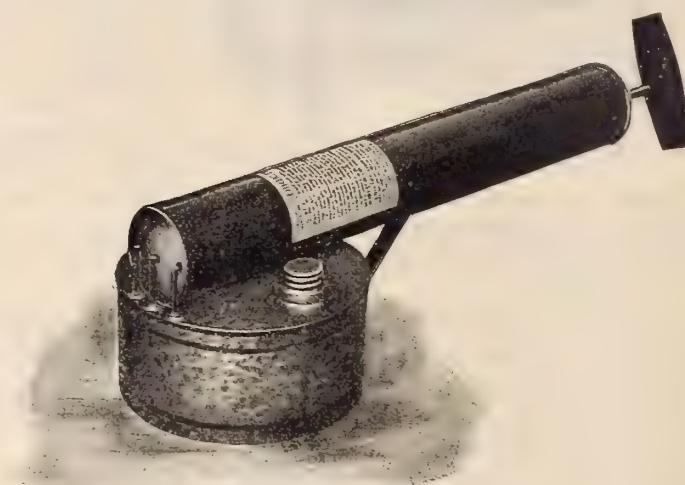
Recommended to kill potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality have been greatly improved. Lb. 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package 50 cts.; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. package \$1; 100 lbs., \$7. Use 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circular.

Little Giant Duster

Distributes slug-shot, Paris green, London purple, hellebore, sulphur, lime, pyrethrum, dry Bordeaux mixture, or any powdered insecticide effectively and economically. Dusts two rows at once. \$5.

Powder Bellows

An economical and effectual device for applying Paris green and other dry powder insecticides. Intended originally for use in small gardens, but has proved quite a success in the field. \$1.



Tri-Jet Hand Sprayer

Bordeaux Mixture

Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents and cures blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungous diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. Qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons) \$1.

Whale-Oil Soap

Recommended for San José scale and other insects which infect the bark of trees. Lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion

For San José scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, greenfly, lice of all kinds, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 part emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons water. Qt. 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 85 cts.

Thymo Cresol

Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip, and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. Small bottles 20 cts.; by mail 30 cts.; large bottles 35 cts.; by mail 50 cts.; qt. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1; gal. \$1.75.

Lemon-Oil Insecticide

The best remedy for house plants, destroying greenfly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.; pt. 40 cts., by mail 60 cts.; qt. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects on flowers, plants, etc. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

QUANTITY

SEEDS OR PLANTS WANTED

PRICE

WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER

Kindly give us the names of any of your friends who buy Seeds or Poultry Supplies to whom you would advise us to send our Catalogue

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PLANET JR. and IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

The modern hand garden tool should be in every garden, however small. The time saved and the more thorough manner in which the work is done will many times repay the cost. They will do the entire work of the garden, from the breaking of the ground up to the last working.

Write us for complete catalogue of Iron Age and Planet Jr. Garden Tools—Mailed Free.

PLANET JR. HAND TOOLS

| | |
|--|--------|
| No. 1. Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | \$9 00 |
| No. 2. Drill Seeder | 7 00 |
| No. 3. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder | 10 00 |
| No. 4. Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | 10 00 |
| No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow | 6 50 |
| No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | 5 35 |
| No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator | 4 50 |
| Firefly Hand Garden Plow | 2 25 |

IRON AGE HAND TOOLS

| | |
|---|--------|
| No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder | \$7 50 |
| No. 6. Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | 11 00 |
| No. 15. Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Rake and Plow | 10 00 |
| No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | 6 50 |
| No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow | 4 75 |
| No. 12. Wheel Plow and Cultivator | 3 25 |
| No. 11. Wheel Hand Plow | 2 25 |

LANG'S HAND WEEDEER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts.

FRUIT PICKER. Picks fruit without bruising, preventing injury to delicate or overripe fruit. \$1 each.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHER. Adjustable to any sized bunch required. See price under Asparagus.

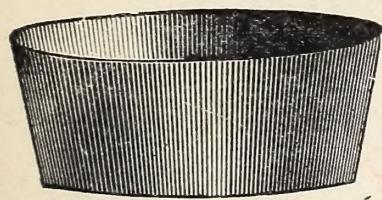
FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS. Very Best Quality

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement

| Diam. | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 | Diam. | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2 -inch..... | \$0 10 | \$0 60 | \$4 50 | 7-inch | \$0 08 | \$0 85 | \$5 75 |
| 2½ " | 12 | 65 | 5 00 | 8 " | 12 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| 2½ " | 15 | 75 | 5 50 | 9 " | 16 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| 3 " | 18 | 1 00 | 8 00 | 10 " | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| 4 " | 25 | 1 40 | 12 50 | 11 " | 30 | 3 00 | 22 50 |
| 5 " | 40 | 2 50 | 22 50 | 12 " | 40 | 3 75 | 30 00 |
| 6 " | 60 | 3 50 | 33 00 | | | | |



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

SAUCERS

| Diam. | Doz. | 100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 4-inch | \$0 20 | \$1 25 |
| 5 " | 25 | 1 50 |
| 6 " | 30 | 2 00 |
| 7 " | 40 | 2 75 |
| 8 " | 60 | 4 25 |
| | Each | Doz. |
| 9 " | \$0 08 | \$0 75 |
| 10 " | 09 | 80 |
| 11 " | 10 | 1 00 |
| 12 " | 12 | 1 20 |

SHALLOW POTS

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

| Diam. | Each | Doz. |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 6-inch | \$0 05 | \$0 50 |
| 8 " | 10 | 1 00 |
| 10 " | 18 | 2 00 |
| 12 " | 25 | 2 50 |

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed. 6½-inch, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1; 10-inch, each 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1 each; by mail, \$1.10.

RAFFIA. Excellent for tying up bunches of vegetables for market, grape vines and plants. Cheaper and better than string. Per lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

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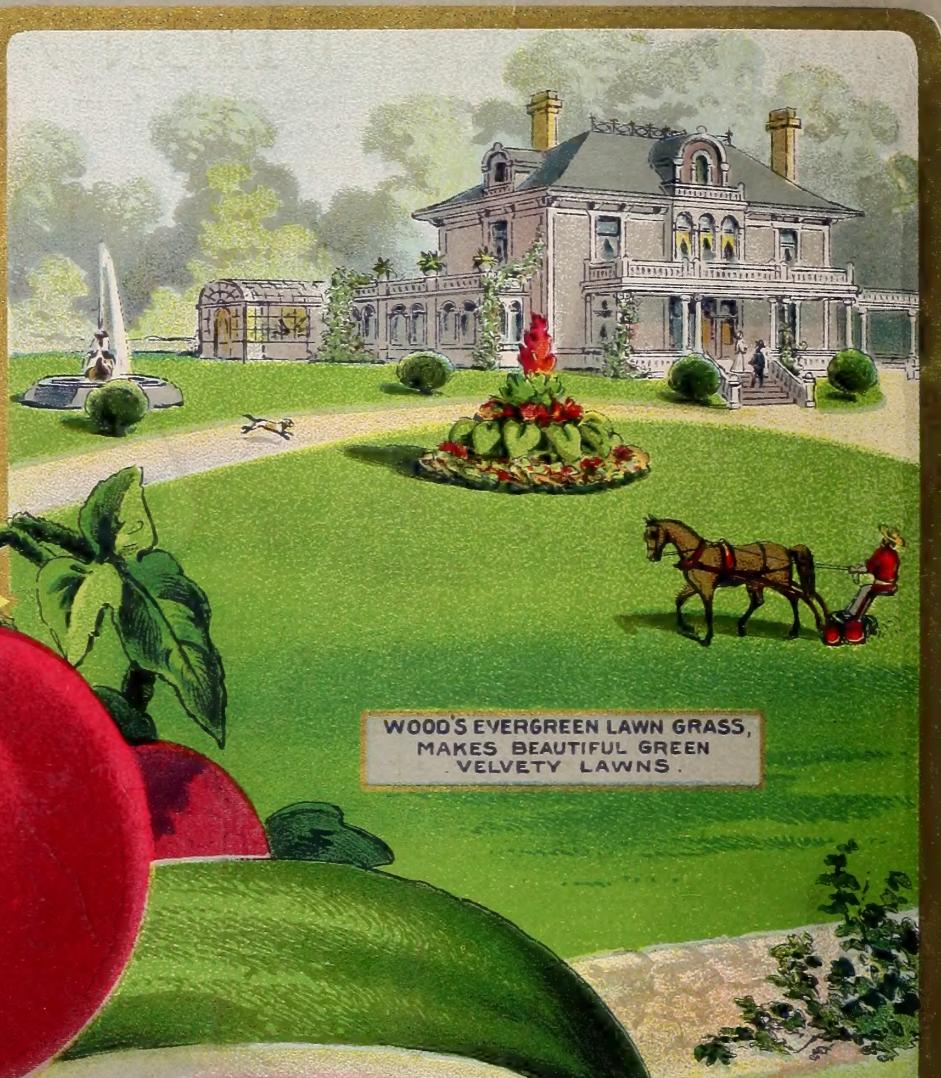
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EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR



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WATER MELON SEED



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